# The Pittsburgh Daily Commercial.

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## The Daily Commercial.

### Late News Items.

The rebel papers publish a special dispatch from Dalton, Ga., which expresses the opinion that Sherman has taken up his headquarters at Nashville as a blind to conceal Grant's movement on Richmond, and to enable Thomas to hold Johnston in check. A dispatch from Chattanooga to the Louisville *Journal* says that deserters who left the rebel camp on the 5th report that there is unusual activity in Johnston's army and that rumors of an advance on our forces are current. Johnston made a thorough review and inspection of his command on the 31st.

A dispatch from Memphis, of the 8th, says that the Forrest excitement is over; banks and business houses are open, and all going on as before. It is supposed Forrest is far on his way South, carrying the plunder taken at Paducah, and the horses, mules, &c., stolen on his transit through the country.

A scouting party under Major Robb, went from New Madrid, on Thursday, and camped in the woods 50 miles below. Guerrillas suddenly appeared, killed the lieutenant while asleep, also a sergeant, and wounded nine others, four badly. All who could, ran to the river, hailed the steamer Darling coming up, got aboard, and returned to New Madrid.

Persons from Paducah say the rebels are in force at Mayfield, threatening to advance again.

Thursday night last two companies each of the 6th and 7th Virginia and 14th Pennsylvania were sent on a scout to Winchester and Newton, Major Hunter commanding. They reached Winchester Friday evening. They made a dash into the town and completely surprised the command of the guerrilla Gilmore, which ran away. While our forces were in the town, a larger force of the enemy made a dash on them and they in turn were compelled to fall back to the main force. The rebels followed, and captured some twenty of our men before they reached their support. Our main force coming up the rebels turned and fled, our forces pursuing them beyond Winchester, when night overtook them. The rebels escaped over Cedar Creek, which was too much swollen from recent heavy rains to allow our forces to go further in pursuit. A number of the enemy's dead were found along the road. Nine of our men were killed. The rebel force numbered about 250.

The Hon. Jere Clemens is on his way to Washington, accompanied by his wife.

GOLD AND COPPER EXCITEMENT IN CANADA.—According to the Sherbrook *Gazette*, the gold and copper excitement in the Provinces is getting up to fever heat. Several claims have recently been sold at very high rates. What we know as the McCaw mine, Sharp mine and Clark mine, are reported to be turning out copper in a very satisfactory manner. From the Carbuncle mine (copper), in Oxford, have recently been taken specimens, said to exceed in richness, anything yet discovered in this region. On Salmon river, about two weeks since, a Californian, from three panfuls of earth, (taken out from a glade in the stream) washed over thirty specimens of gold. On Moe's River in Compton, a few weeks since, specimens of gold in paying quantities were taken out near the stream, and in a sand bank 25 or 30 rods from the river, over twenty specimens were taken from a panful of dirt. Some twelve or fourteen companies have been operating all winter in bonding land for mining purposes, and nearly every lot that could be leased have been taken in Stanstead and Compton counties, and we understand the same is the case in Richmond, Wolfe and Megantic.

A startling event took place recently, in Albany, N. Y., in one of the Legislative Committee rooms. The apartment was very much crowded, and the subject under discussion—the tax levy—was debated with warmth. Mr. W. Drinker was speaking with much earnestness, and at length the muscles of his face became contorted as is sometimes the case with speakers suffering from over-excitement, and his hearers, attributing it to this cause, were much amused. Suddenly, when in the act of gesticulating, Mr. Drinker fell forward, and to the consternation of all present, when he was taken up, it was found that he was dead.

LOUISVILLE BOARD OF TRADE.—The following gentlemen have been elected officers of the Louisville Board of Trade for the ensuing year: President—R. J. Menefee, of McFerran & Menefee. Vice Presidents—Jul. Barkhouse, of Dorn, Barkhouse & Co.; J. B. Smith, Salt Agent; Thos. P. Hughes, of Hughes & Parkhill. Secretary—J. R. Wheat, present incumbent. Treasurer—H. C. Murrell, of Murrell, Castleman & Co.

IMPORTS OF NEW YORK.—The trade of the port of New York, during the past week, comprised of imports goods to the value of $6,138,179; and of exports, domestic produce to the value of $2,766,748, and specie, $160,000. Large foreign orders, especially from German bankers, were executed for our Government 5-20 and 10-40 bonds, in season for the Cunard steamer of Wednesday of the week.

IMMIGRATION continues steadily to increase under the great inducements held out to the laboring populations of the old world. Thus far in 1864, 26,000 immigrants have arrived at the port of New York, against 11,000 same time last year.

A LARGE number of female relatives of rebel officers are coming up the river to locate in Northern cities. They are required to take the oath of allegiance in New Orleans, and swear they will not aid the rebellion by talking, writing or otherwise.

CAPT. PATRICK, with fifteen of the 14th Kentucky Regiment, surprised eighty rebels on the 6th, at Quicksand creek, killed ten, wounded eleven, and captured all their arms, horses and camp equipage.

THE steamer Coledonia, hence for Bermuda via Nassau, was totally wrecked on Spectacle Island, on Friday.

THE Insurance Companies of St. Louis are moving in a body and subscribing liberally for the Mississippi Valley Sanitary Fair.

THE report that a French fleet was blockading Metamoras, is contradicted.

SUBSTUTE FOR GUTTA PERCHA.—At a late meeting of the French Academy of Sciences, M. Serres gave an account of the *valata*, a shrub which abounds in Guiana, and affords a juice which he asserts is superior, for many purposes, to gutta percha, but especially as an insulating material for enveloping telegraph wires. The milk or juice is drinkable, and used by the native with coffee. It coagulates quickly when exposed to the air, and almost immediately when precipitated by alcohol, which also dissolves the resin of the *valata* juice. All the articles made with gutta percha can be made with the sap of the *valata*, and it has no disagreeable smell. When worked up, it becomes as supple as cloth, and more flexible than gutta percha. M. Serres exhibited a number of articles manufactured of *valata* milk. Up to the present time, it seems, from Serres' account, not to have become an article of commercial export.

A NAVAL ENGAGEMENT took place on the 16th of March, in the Baltic, near the island of Rugen, between five Danish steamers and two Prussian men-of-war, with some gunboats. The Prussian version of the affair characterizes the action as very sharp, and describes it as resulting in the "withdrawal" of the Prussian ships. The withdrawing Prussians were closely pursued by the Danes, but apparently succeeded in gaining shelter. The loss of the Prussian vessels is represented as very trifling. Some Danish men-of-war have arrived off Eckernforde, on the east coast of Schleswig, and a telegram from Hamburg states that it was feared the Danes contemplated a landing at the former place, and troops were therefore at once dispatched thither. The Danes are evidently determined to maintain the aggressive actively at sea.

THE OLD KNICKERBOCKER KITCHEN.—That venerable historian Diedrich Knickerbocker wrote thus of the fireplaces in the old Knickerbocker kitchens:—"The fireplaces were of a truly patriarchal magnitude, where the whole family, old and young, master and servant, black and white—nay, even the cat and dog—enjoyed a community of privilege and each a right to a corner. Here the old burgher would sit in perfect silence, puffing his pipe, looking in the fire with half shut eyes, and thinking of nothing, for hours together. The goede vrouw on the opposite side would employ herself diligently in spinning yarn or knitting stockings. The young would crowd around the hearth, listening with breathless attention to some old crone of a negro, who was the oracle of the family, and who, like a cricket in a corner of the chimney, would croak forth for a long winter afternoon a string of incredible stories about New England witches, grizzly ghosts, horses without heads, and hair-breadth escapes and bloody encounters among the Indians."

WHEN tights were fashionable, a fellow returned a pair of trowsers to his tailor because they were too small for his legs.

"But you told me to make them as tight as your skin," said the tailor.

"True," said he, "for I can sit down in my skin, but I'll be split if I can in these breeches."

DURING the examination of a witness as to the locality of stairs in a house, the counsel asked him—

"Which way do the stairs run?"

The witness very innocently replied:

"One way they run up stairs, but the other way they run down stairs."

The learned counsel winked both eyes and then took a look at the ceiling.

## LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

## OUR SPECIAL DISPATCHES.

## FROM WASHINGTON.

## THE BATTLE OF OLOUSTEE, FLA.

## The Report of General Gillmore.

## WHERE THE RESPONSIBILITY LIES.

### The Committee on Conduct of the War on the Same Subject.

## A SPICY PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

### Senator Grimes Arraigns Senator Hale.

### &c., &c., &c., &c.

*Special Dispatch to the Commercial.*

WASHINGTON, April 11, 1864.

**Report of Gen. Gillmore.**

The following is General Gillmore's report of the battle of Oloustee:

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF SOUTH,
HILTON HEAD, SOUTH CAROLINA.
March 6, 1864.

*Major H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief, Washington, D. C.*

GENERAL:—I have the honor to submit herewith copies of certain letters and telegraphic dispatches which comprise the instructions given to Brigadier General T. Seymour, relative to the operations in Florida prior to the fight at Oloustee on the 10th ult., and a brief narrative of events connected with the recent occupation of Florida, west of St. Johns River, will not be out of place. Under date of the 22d December, 1863, I was authorized by you to undertake such operations in my department as I might deem best, suggesting conference with Admiral Dahlgren, etc., etc. On January 16th, 1864, I wrote you that unless it would interfere with the views of the War Department I should occupy the west bank of the St. John's river, in Florida, very soon, and establish small depots there, preparatory to an advance west at an early day. On January 15th I wrote to the Secretary of War that I had in contemplation the occupation of Florida on the west bank of St. John's river at a very early day. Under date of January 22d, you informed me that as regards to any proposed operations in Florida the Secretary replied that the matter had been left entirely to my judgment and discretion, with means at my command, and as the object of the proposed expedition had not been explained it was impossible for you to judge of the advantages and practicability. On January 31st, I wrote informing you that the objects to be attained by the operations were: First, to procure an outlet for cotton, lumber, timber, etc.; Second, to cut off one of the enemy's commissary supplies, etc.; Third to obtain recruits for my colored regiments; Fourth, To inaugurate measures for the speedy restoration of Florida to her allegiance, in accordance with the instructions which I had received from the President, by the hands of Major John Hay, Assistant-Adjutant General.

On February 5th I directed Gen. Seymour, whose command was already embarked, to go to Jacksonville, Fla., effect a landing there, and push forward a mounted force to Baldwin, seventy miles from Jacksonville—the junction of the two railroads from Fernandina. A portion of the command reached Baldwin on the 9th, at which point I joined it on the evening of the same day. At that time the enemy had no force in Florida, except the scattered fragments of Gen. Finnegan's command. We had taken all his artillery on the 10th. A portion of our forces was sent toward Sanderson, and I returned to Jacksonville. Telegraphic communication was established between Jacksonville and Baldwin on the 11th. On that day I telegraphed to Gen. Seymour not to risk a repulse in advancing on Lake City, but to hold Sanderson, unless there were reasons for falling back which I did not know, and also in case his advance met with serious opposition to concentrate at Sanderson and South Fork of St. Mary's and if necessary to bring back Col. Henry, commanding the mounted force, to the latter place. On the 17th Gen. Seymour informed me, from Sanderson, that he should fall back to the South Fork of the St. Mary's as soon as Colonel Henry, whom he had ordered back from the front, had returned. On the same day I telegraphed to Gen. Seymour that I wanted his command at and beyond Baldwin, and concentrated at Baldwin without delay, for reasons which I gave him. Gen. Seymour joined me at Jacksonville on the 14th, the main body of his force being at Baldwin, as directed. He had, however, sent Col. Henry towards the left to capture some railroad trains at Gainesville, on the Fernandina and Cedar Keys Railroad. After arranging with Gen. Seymour for the construction of certain defences at Jacksonville, Baldwin and the south fork of St. Mary's, I started for Hilton Head on the 15th, leaving behind me Capt. Rose, of the Engineers, to give necessary instructions for the defences referred to. I considered it well understood at that time between Gen. Seymour and myself that no advance would be made without further instructions from me, nor until the defences were well advanced. On the 18th I was greatly surprised at receiving a letter from General Seymour, dated the 17th, stating that he intended to advance without supplies, in order to destroy the railroad near Swantee river, 100 miles from Jacksonville. I at once despatched Gen. Turner, my Chief of Staff, to stop the movement. He was the bearer of a letter to Gen. Seymour. Upon arriving at Jacksonville, after considerable delay, due to the inclemency of the weather, he learned that Gen. Seymour was engaged with the enemy in front, near Oloustee, forty-eight miles from Jacksonville by railroad. When I left Jacksonville on the 15th, I was entirely satisfied with the success of our operations up to that time. I briefly communicated to you my plans with regard to Florida in my letter of February 13th, from which I extract as follows: General Seymour's advance has been within a few miles of Lake City, but as his instructions were not to risk a repulse, or to make an attack when there was a prospect of incurring much loss, he has taken up a position at Baldwin, the junction of the railroad from Jacksonville with the one from Fernandina. He holds also the crossing of the St. Mary's south fork, about twelve miles west of Baldwin. He intended to construct small works capable of resisting a *coup de main* at Jacksonville, Baldwin, Pilatta, and perhaps one or two unimportat points so that from 200 to 300 men would be sufficient at each of these points. Twenty-five hundred men in addition to two regiments that have been permanently stationed in the State, one at St. Augustine and one at Fernandina, ought to be ample in Florida. The artillery captured here will be sufficient for such defensive works as may be deemed necessary.

I desire to see the lumber and turpentine trade on the St. John's river revived by loyal men, and for that purpose, and to give assurance that our occupation of these rivers is intended to be permanent, I have written to the Secretary of the Treasury, recommending that the port of Jacksonville be declared open.

Very respectfully, your ob't servant,

Q. A. GILLMORE,
Maj.-Gen. Commanding.

**Committee of the War on Florida Campaign.**

The Committee on the Conduct of the War made a report to-day relative to the Florida campaign. The main facts embodied in it were contained in Gilmore's report. The additional ones are that, on the 15th of December last, Gilmore proposed to use his troops for either of two operations, one being in the Florida campaign. On the 22d of January, Halleck wrote Gilmore that he had sent him the authority of the Secretary of War to operate as he pleased, taking care not to lose anything already gained. Halleck told him he did not think such detached expeditions advisable, unless he could open an outlet for cotton, or secure many negro recruits. Gen. Turner testifies that we lost 1861, killed, wounded and missing. Gen. Seymour claimes that the enemy had a force of 10,000 men. Gen. Turner thinks they had no more than 8,000—being about 1,000 more than our force. They had a decided advantage in position. Our troops ali fought well, but the 7th New Hampshire and 8th United States regulars. The testimony is that the negro troops did as well as the white troops. We had six regiments of white troops and five of negroes. The enemy's loss is not known, but it is less than ours.

The Committee say the President appears to have had no connection with the expedition except as follows: On the 13th of January he writes Gen. Gillmore, in substance, that learning some worthy persons were moving to organize a loyal State government in Florida, and, as he supposes, Gen. Gillmore might be on the ground, he had commissioned Mr. Hay as Major, and sent him with blanks to aid in reconstructing the State; Major Hay is to assist in filling the blanks, and to explain the President's views. The President hopes all will cooperate, but in case irreconcilable differences arise Gen. Gillmore is master. He wants the work done as speedily as possible, so as to bring the State within the terms of the amnesty proclamation.

**Salaries of Consuls.**

The Committee of Ways and Means recommend the non-concurrence in the Senate amendment to the Consular and Diplomatic bill providing for twenty-five Consular pupils. The amendment making the Minister, resident in Belgium, envoy extraordinary on the same salary was amended by the clause raising the salary to that of the ministers at Berlin and Vienna; that is, from seventy-five hundred to twelve thousand.

**Senator Grimes Makes an Explanation.**

The Senate proceedings to-day opened with a spicy personal explanation by Mr. Grimes, in reply to two reports presented by Mr. Hale, from the Naval Committee, last week, in one of which Grimes was censured for attempting to get the bill relating to naval recruiting passed without being previously referred to the Committee. Mr. Grimes said he had satisfied himself that this extraordinary document was genuine, printed at the Government office and filed among Senate Archives, and in these respects it differs from a recent publication, extensively circulated, in exact imitation of the Senate document, printed at a private office and at private expense, containing garbled extracts of the testimony given before a Senate Committee, together with a letter from a client to his attorney, containing statements which were untrue. This is supposed to be in allusion to a document containing a letter from James M. Hunt to Mr. Hale, in relation to a former trial by court martial. Mr. Grimes proceeded to state the paper purporting to be a report from the Naval Committee. It had never been seen by a single member of that Committee, except by Mr. Hale until presented to the Senate, and the same remark might be made of the General Business Committee. He, Grimes, had refused to serve on the Naval Committee this year for this reason, and for the further reason that its chairman, Mr. Hale, was a determined enemy of the Navy Department, omitting no opportunity in public or private to give it a stab. Mr. Grimes spoke about half an hour in a strain of severe criticism on Mr. Hale's conduct in the premises.

Mr. Hale made a brief and ineffectual reply, saying he was authorized by the Committee to write the reports in question, and did not consider it necessary to submit them to the Committee afterwards. He was sure that Mr. Grimes' health would be improved by getting all this bad stuff out of him. He cared nothing for Mr. Grimes' threats or his speeches.

## FROM HARRISBURG.

## PAVING IN DUQUESNE BOROUGH

## Allegheny and the New Horse Road.

## LAWRENCEVILLE BOROUGH.

## Bounty Fox Scalps in Mercer Co.

## McKee's Rocks Ferry.

## Connellsville and Southern Pennsylvania Railroad Co.

## APPROPRIATION BILL DISCUSSED.

## INCREASE OF PAY OF MEMBERS.

## The Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Co.

## THE BANK OF PITTSBURGH.

*Special Dispatch to the Commercial.*

HARRISBURG, April 11.

Mr. Slack presented a petition in favor of the Duquesne borough law; also a resolution of the Allegheny Councils against the Pittsburgh, Allegheny and New Troy railroad as asked for.

Messrs. Bigham, Denniston and Herron—petitions against the same.

Mr. Denniston—petition against the Allegheny Turnpike bill; a bill in place supplementary to act incorporating Lawrenceville borough.

Mr. Bigham—bill in place relative to the real estate of Martha S. Irvin; also a bill relative to bounty for fox scalps in Mercer county.

On motion of Mr. Slack, the act chartering McKee's Rocks Ferry Company passed.

Read in place by Horton, Fulton & Co.—an act to incorporate the Connellsville and Southern Pennsylvania railroad; also an act authorizing the President of the Connellsville road to sell out to the new company.

The Appropriation bill was discussed in the Committee of the Whole.

In the House, at the evening session, it was voted to make members' salaries two thousand dollars.

The Senate passed a supplement extending the charter of the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company; also re-considered the postponed bill extending the charter of the Pittsburgh Bank.

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## From Cairo and Below.

## ARREST OF A FEMALE SPY.

## IMPORTANT FACTS OBTAINED.

## The Steamer Key West Sunk.

## The Total Loss $10,000.

## COTTON MARKET AT MEMPHIS.

## Grierson's Cavalry Watching Forrest.

## Destruction of Bridge over Wolf River.

## ANOTHER FIGHT.

### Forrest being Reinforced—His Probable Movements.

*OUR FORCES ARE PREPARED FOR HIM.*

CAIRO, April 11.—Memphis papers of the 9th contain nothing important from below.

A woman named Mary Simpson, recently arrested near Fort Pillow for smuggling goods through our lines, had with her an order from a rebel Col. Hicks, for contraband articles, consisting of ammunition, cavalry boots, &c. Several important facts have been obtained from her which will probably lead to the arrest of several prominent traitors in the vicinity of Fort Pillow.

The Government steamer Key West sank in the Arkansas river, ten miles below Little Rock, on the 1st inst. The boat and cargo is a total loss, The boat is valued at $10,000.

Memphis cotton market unchanged. Little offering. Receipts, 180 bales; shipments, 400 bales.

Grierson's cavalry are still hovering around Forrest but are too weak to effect much. Yesterday evening they made a sally upon the bridge over Wolf river, which Forrest had just completed and succeeded in capturing and destroying the bridge with a loss of eight killed and wounded, and taking two prisoners.

This morning we had another fight, in which Captain Harrington, of the 2d Iowa was severely wounded.

It is reported that Forrest has been reinforced by a portion of Lee's cavalry, and intends crossing the Tennessee river, his demonstrations towards Memphis being feints. Everything here is prepared to give him a reception should he come this way.

ST. LOUIS, April 11th.—Little Rock advices say that the only official news from General Steele is that he was at Arkadelphia on the 28th ult. He had constant skirmishing with the enemy on the route, but the progress of the expedition at no time was impeded.

## FROM HUNTSVILLE.

## Frightful Explosion of a Caisson.

## TERRIBLE LOSS OF LIFE.

HUNTSVILLE, ALA., April 11.—A caisson of Croswell's Illinois Battery exploded this noon on the railroad crossing, in front of the depot, killing instantly privates Jacob Englehart, John Olsin, Wm. Humphrey, David Rauch, Wm. Mattison and Horace Allen, and wounding George Barnes and Wm. Ryan. Several of the bodies were blown to atoms. The horses attached to the caisson were killed, and the depot was badly shattered. One citizen had a thigh broken, and several others were slightly injured.

## EXPULSION OF CONGRESSMAN LONG.

### An Exciting Debate on the Question.

### NO CONCLUSION ARRIVED AT.

**CONGRESSIONAL.**

WASHINGTON, Abril 11, 1861.

SENATE—After a personal controversy between Messrs. Grimes, Jones and Hale, of N. H., Mr. Wade reported from the Committee on the Conduct of the War the evidence in the recent Florida campaign, which was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Nelson reported from the Military Committee a bill authorizing the formation of a battalion of veterans.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the House bill making appropriations for the naval service as reported, with amendments to the Senate.

The amendment appropriating $520,000 for the construction of dry docks for the monitors at the Philadelphia and New York navy yards was struck out of the bill, after which the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—On motion of Mr. Holman, of Ind., the journal was corrected so as to make it accord with the fact that Mr. Harris, of Md., on Saturday used the word "subjugation" instead of "subjection" of the South, in connection with the remarks for which he was so severely censured.

The Speaker laid before the House General Grant's report of the battle of Chattanooga, and the reports of sub-commanders, which were ordered to be printed.

Mr. Hope, of Mass., introduced a National Bank or Currency bill, the consideration of which was postponed till Saturday.

Mr. Dromgoll, of Pa., offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Naval Affairs to report.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the resolution heretofore offered by Mr. Finck, of Ohio, reaffirming the principles of the Crittenden resolution, that the war was not waged for the purpose of conquest, but for the restoration and obedience to the Constitution, with the rights and equality of the States unimpaired, etc., on motion of Mr. Wilson the resolution was tabled by a vote of 84 against 61.

The House took up the consideration of Mr. Colfax's resolution to expel Mr. Long, of Ohio.

Mr. Bliss, of Ohio, did not concur in the views of Mr. Long, but unless Congress had the power to express only his own opinion, and to prefer recognition of the Confederacy only as a choice between that and the subjugation of the South. He thought that Mr. Colfax, in offering the resolution of expulsion, was mistaken in his construction of Mr. Long's speech.

Fernando Wood spoke against Mr. Long's expulsion on the charge of treason and disloyalty. He said it ought not come from the Republican party, for it was founded on fanaticism and the principle of disunion, and without this bond it could not hold together forty-eight hours. He caused extracts to be read in support of his views.

Mr. Voorhees, of Indiana, without entering into a question as to the merits of what Mr. Long had said, maintained the right to express his public sentiments in behalf of his constituents, in decorous and proper manner. This was all Long had done. He said that Schenck, if he had lived in other days, would have been among the mob who demanded the crucifixion of Christ, or those who burned John Rodgers at the stake. The slang of Schenck was more becoming the degraded purlieus than the presence of gentlemen.

Mr. Stephens said he began no personalities, and would not indulge in them. He repeated that he had assumed that as belligerents for their crimes and treason they deserved to be punished by sword and. Violence as traitors should, but the admission of the gentleman from Ohio, Mr. Long, that being a de facto government, they ought to be permitted quietly to cut themselves loose from this government, he protested against being linked with such an infamous work. No man would do it who was not a fool or a knave or both. [Laughter.]

Mr. Cox said his colleague, Mr. Long, in his speech, now declared to be so obnoxious, based his argument on the doctrines of the gentleman from Pennsylvania, in which the latter declared that the Southern States were independent in their purpose of war and subjugation.

Mr. Stevens, of Pa., said: I understand how perfectly easy it is for the Devil to quote scripture and pervert it. [Laughter and applause.]

Mr. Cox said he gave the very words of the gentleman who had charged him with perverting his language. Cries of "order."

Mr. Cox said that the Mayor of Baltimore had said, in a speech, in 1861, that Secretary Chase had told him that he had negotiated a recognition of the Southern Confederacy in the Cabinet, while the Confederacy had only a provisional Confederacy at Montgomery.

Mr. Ashley, of Ohio, denied Mr. Chase had ever said so.

Mr. Wood replied that Mr. Chase himself would not deny having said so, and then sent up a campaign document, in which it was represented that leading Republicans had expressed an opinion in favor of dissolution of the Union. He believed if our government would act in the proper spirit, by negotiation, peace can be restored without firing a gun. He was not in favor of recognition and secession, but in favor of doing justice to the Southern people by endeavoring to restore them to the Union with all their constitutional rights.

Mr. Schenck during his speech in reply to Wood, said he did not belong to any such school he was for having no conferences with rebels in arms looking to recognition. He was for so effectually putting down the rebellion, that it would never raise its Hydra head again. The mere intimation of peace has been scorned by the rebels, yet gentlemen here would crawl on their bellies and lick the rebels' feet. He spoke in scornful terms of Woods' conduct, saying the latter was one who would abase himself to the rebels to restore Democrats to place and power.

Mr. Schenck briefly replied to the personal part of Mr. Voorhees' remarks. He never thought that the Mexican war ought to have been commenced, or that there was any cause for it; but being in it he thought we ought to fight it through, and therefore he always voted for men and money. But that was a different question from withdrawing our troops against banded rebels in arms.

Mr. Schenck also made some remarks in explanation of his military conduct at Vienna, adding for what he then done he had been approved by Lieut.-Gen. Scott, and had been commended for services elsewhere by such Generals as McDowell and others.

Mr. Colfax, asked the House to set apart to-morrow at two o'clock for a vote.

Mr. Cox said the vote could not then be taken.

Mr. Colfax said as a threat had been thrown out, he hoped the House would finish this question to-day.

Mr. Cox said he had made no threat, but that other gentlemen wished to enter into the debate.

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, suggested that the whole of to morrow be devoted to the discussion.

Fernando Wood said that doubtless the country had viewed with profound regret the proceedings of this House on last Saturday. It was humiliating to him, as a member of the American Congress, to witness this continued trifling from day to day, when the country was bleeding to death for want of remedies which Congress alone could give. Our arms were apparently paralyzed in the face of the enemy, our treasury was exhausted, and the receipts less than one-tenth of the revenues the laboring classes borne down by oppressive taxation and inadequate compensation. Our tables groan under the load of bills; various measures awaiting legislative action; and we are here opening a court for the trial and punishment of members for the exercise of the rights of which God alone can deprive them. It is a disgrace to the age we live in, and it should, and no doubt will, meet with the reprobation of an indignant people. He spoke of the position of the Speaker as undignified and unprecedented, saying that gentleman had descended from the chair with all its exalted surroundings to enter the gladiatorial arena of partisan combatants. The gentleman from Ohio, Mr. Long, is arraigned for what? for the honest avowal of opinions he entertained, and for which he was responsible to no other power or authority than to that he represented in this House, his constituents. He had declared that it a certain contingency, which he stated, he would prefer recognition. As between annihilation and recognition he preferred the latter. Is it criminal so to declare? None of us are in favor of taking human life, and yet all of us are prepared to do so in self defence; that as the question had been thrust upon them they would agree to no terms as to when the vote should be taken. The vote could be taken in good faith whenever the gentleman had an opportunity of expressing his views. Orth, of Indiana, commenced a speech, but at half past five o'clock gave way for a recess until seven o'clock. At that hour Mr. Orth resumed his remarks, saying that the issue was made in Indiana during the campaign of 1862. His Democratic colleagues, and their friends in and out of the convention, claimed that they were for a more vigorous prosecution of the war than the Republicans; but, on the very day after the gentleman from Maryland, Mr. Harris, these gentlemen were found on opposite sides.

Mr. Finck who said he did not concur in all the views as summed up and expressed by his colleagues, did not believe secession exists under our Government, and was unwilling to acknowledge the Confederate States. He also dissented now, as he had dissented from the beginning, from the views of Stevens that the South is an independent power. The Democrats of the great North-west, he believed, were with him in these views. He did not believe that force alone could restore the Union.

Mr. Whaler, of West Virginia, controverted the truth of the remark of Fremont's words that there were no War Democrats. On the contrary, thousands of Democrats, Jackson and Douglas Democrats, had taken the field in his new State. If the gentleman from New York was to be leader of the Democratic party, let his friends make their speeches accordingly. Let us fight the traitors, North and South, in and out of this hall; let us not lay down our arms until the Star Spangled Banner shall be everywhere unfurled and respected throughout our land.

Mr. Dumont, of Indiana, in the course of his remarks in support of the resolution for expulsion, said that when Mr. Long wanted to win a warm place in the heart and affections of Fernando Wood, the only way was really to show that he was a traitor.

The House adjourned at 11:30.

## FROM CHICAGO.

### DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

CHICAGO, April 11.—The Democratic State Convention, for nominating Presidential Electors and delegates to the the Chicago Convention, meets at Springfield on the 15th of June. The Convention for nominating State officers meets at a later day.

## THE FLORIDA DISASTER

### President Lincoln's Letter to General Gillmore.

### REMAINS OF COLONEL DAHLGREN.

### *NAVAL OFFICERS ORDERED to COMMAND*

WASHINGTON, April 11.—The report of the Committee on the Conduct of the War relative to the progress, origin and results of the late expedition into Florida was made to-day. The only step taken by the President seems to have been the following:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, D. C., January 13.

MAJ. GEN. GILLMORE:—I understand an effort is being made by some worthy gentlemen to reconstruct a legal State government in Florida. Florida is in your Department, and it is not unlikely that you may be there in person. I have given Mr. Hay a commission of Major, and sent him to you with some blanks, books and other blanks to aid in the reconstruction. He will explain as to the manner of using the blanks, and also any general views on the subject. It is desirable for all to co-operate, but if irreconcilable differences of opinion shall arise, you are master, and I wish the thing done in the most speedy way possible, so that when done it will lie within the range of the late proclamation on the subject. The detail labor will, of course, have to be done by others; but I shall be greatly obliged if you will give it such general supervision as you can find consistent with your more strictly military duties.

Signed: ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

The report shows that our forces were less than those of the rebels, who had the advantage of position in improvised intrenchments of logs, rifle-pits, etc.

Gen. Seymour is secure in his present position, having been re-inforced.

Gen. Turner's testimony as to the colored troops is, that they behaved about as well as the white troops. The 1st South Carolina, colored regiment, supported Capt. Elder's battery, The Captain, who had been in more than thirty engagements in the army of the Potomac, said he never seen troops fight better than the regiment of colored troops.

The steamer Harvest Morn, Capt. E. Warren, left Jacksonville for Fortress Monroe, taking down Admiral Dahlgren, who expects to receive the body of his son by a flag of truce due there to-morrow.

Commodore Ringgold has been ordered to special duty in New York. Commander John Downs has been ordered to the steamer R. R. Cuyler. Lieut. Com. Chas. T. Norton has also been ordered to the Cuyler.

## FROM BOSTON.

### Movements of Veteran Troops.

BOSTON, APRIL 11th.—The Third New Hampshire Regiment has re-enlisted as veterans, and left Nashua this forenoon for Washington via New York.

At a reception of the Twenty-ninth Massachusetts volunteers, enlisted as veterans, to-day, Governor Andrew and Mayor Lincoln made addresses of welcome.

A cold easterly rain storm continues. No present indications of clearing off.

## FROM CANADA.

## PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS.

MONTREAL, April 11.—Hon. Geo. E. Cartier, of Canada East, and Hon. T. Darsy McGee, Commissioner of Agriculture, were elected to Parliament for Montreal city, to-day, by acclamation. Hon. A. T. Galt, Finance Commissioner, was elected, by acclamation, for the town of Sherkrooke.

## FROM HARTFORD, CT.

## THE ANNUAL CITY ELECTION.

## GLORIOUS UNION TRIUMPH.

HARTFORD, CONN., April 11.—At our annual city election to-day, the Union party elected their candidate for Mayor, City Clerk, And the City Marshal and Water Commissioner. They carried four wards out of six, making the city strongly Union for the first time in eight years. The Democrats elected their candidate for Collector and the nominee for Treasurer on both tickets.

## FROM NEW YORK.

## THE TEN-FORTY LOAN.

## GOLD ADVANCED TO 172¼.

### Injunction Issued Against the Mariposa Mining Company.

### CONDITION OF THE BANKS.

NEW YORK, April 11.—Subscriptions to the Ten-Forty loan to-day amounted to $59,600. Receipts at the Custom House footed up $350,000, of which $91,900 were in gold certificates.

Gold closed at 172¼. Sterling exchange is unsettled. Bankers' bills 188.

The Supreme Court has issued an injunction restraining the trustees of the Mariposa Company from issuing more bonds, when the company propose to do to the amount of two million dollars.

A bill was introduced in the State Senate to-day, permitting the holders of Erie preferred stock to exchange it for common stock.

NEW YORK, April 11.—The following is a statement of the New York banks for the week ending April 9th: Increase of loans, $40,011; increase of specie, $286,622; increase of circulation, $8,513; decrease of deposits, $638,277.

### THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, April, 11 1864.

COTTON—Firm; sales 1,800 bales at 77c.

FLOUR—Advanced: sales of 22,000 bbls at $7 00 @7 25 for State, and $6 8.@7 00 for Ohio.

WHEAT—Advanced 2@3c; sales 82,000 bushels at $1 71 for Chicago spring; $1 79 for red, and $1 83 for common white.

CORN—Firm; sales 12,900 bushels at $1 31@1 32½.

MELROSE—Active and buoyant, with sales at $25 50.

LARD—Buoyant at 13¾c@14¼c.

WHISKY—Firm at $1 12½@1 15.

SUGAR—Dull; New Orleans 18½@21½c.

COFFEE—Quiet and firm.

MOLASSES—Inactive.

NAVAL STORES—Heavy.

PETROLEUM—Firm; crude 35@36c; refined, in bond, 53@56c.

FREIGHTS—Dull and heavy.

### New York Stock Market.

NEW YORK, April 11, 1864.

Stocks irregular.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Chicago & R I | 128¾ | Clev & Toledo | 153½ |
| Ill. Cen. Scrip | 147 | Michigan Cent | 153 |
| Mich Southern | 114½ | Harlem | 79 |
| N. Y. Central | 142¾ | Clev & Pitts | 128½ |
| Reading | 163½ | T. H. & A | 84 |
| Hudson River | 158 | Pitts & Ft Wayne | 142 |
| Mo. 6's | 74 | Toledo & Wabash | 74 |
| Erie R. R | 125¾ | N. Western | 66¾ |
| Galena & Chicago | 113¾ | Coupon 5-20s | 112½ |
| U. S. Guar | 104 | Quicksilver | 84 |
| Chic. & Quincy | 146½ | Gold | 171¾ |

### Cincinnati Markets.

CINCINNATI, April 11.

FLOUR—In active demand, and prices 10@20c higher. Superfine, $6@6 40, and Extra, $6 20@6 75—closing buoyant.

WHEAT—Advanced 5c. Red at $1 35@1 37, and White at $1 45@1 50, with an active demand.

CORN—Advanced to $1 10, with a demand far in excess of the supply.

RYE—$1 37 and in demand.

BARLEY—Firmer at $1 35@1 40.

OATS—In good demand at 79@80c.

WHISKY—Unsettled. It was held at $1 20, but $1 15 was the best offer made. There were no sales, owing to the difference of opinion between buyers and sellers.

PROVISIONS—All held higher. Mess Pork sold at $23 for Country, delivered when packed, and $24 for City. Bulk Meats active. Shoulders were held at 10c, and Sides at 11c, which rates are above buyers views ½c. 25,000 lbs Sides, averaging 30 lbs, sold at 10½c, and 10,000 lbs packed for City, and 12½c for Country, with an active demand. Hams at 15@17 for common and sugar cured.

GROCERIES—Active. Sugar higher; raw 17@20; refined 24½@25. Molasses sl.

Gold, 70; Silver, 58@60. Exchange 1-10 prem.

### Philadelphia Markets.

PHILADELPHIA, April 11.

There was quite an active movement in Breadstuffs to-day, partly speculative and prices materially advanced.

Flour—about 700 bbls, mostly Extra Family, sold at $7 31¾@7 75, including 500 bbls Extra at $7, and 1,500 bushels Fancy at $8@8 25.

Rye Flour is steady at $5 25, and Cornmeal at $4 50.

There is an active demand for Wheat, and 1,-100 bushels sold at $1,78 for good Red, $1 80 for Michigan Amber, and $1,63 for poor quality.

Rye commands $1,40.

Corn has advanced 2c ₱ bushel, and 1000 bush sold at $1,25@1,27 for Yellow, and $1,23 for White, Oats firm at 80@90c.

Cloverseed commands $7,25@7,37½. and Flaxseed $3,35.

Provisions of all descriptions has an upward tendency.

Whisky is unsettled and holders now ask $1,25.

### Philadelphia Cattle Markets.

PHILADELAHIA, April 11.

The cattle market continues very firm, and prices are well maintained. About 1,500 head arrived and were sold at from 11@13c for common and 14@15½c per pound for good extra quality.

SHEEP—The market is firm and prices have again advanced; 3,000 head arrived and sold at from 9½@10½c per pound gross.

COWS—Have advanced; 200 head sold at from $25@40 for Springers, and $30@60 per head for cows and calf.

HOG

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

**Purviance's New Photograph Establishment,** corner Penn and St. Clair streets, Pittsburgh, Pa., (entrance on Penn street.) Reception Rooms and Skylight on second floor. Operating Department under the charge of Mr. Rorah, well known as one of the most successful Photographers in the country, with a full corps of skillful and experienced assistants. Photographs of every style and size, from the smallest card to life size, plain or colored, in oil, water or ink. Careful attention given to copy ing old Daguerreotypes, Ambrotypes, &c., to any size Photograph desired.

**Purviance's Photograph Rooms,** corner of Fifth and Market streets, 2d and 3d stories, over Richardson's Jewelry store, Pittsburgh, Pa. Photographs of every style, plain or colored, from the popular *carte de visite* to cabinet and life-size. Mr. Purviance would particularly call the attention of the aged and infirm to the easy accessibility of this establishment, being reached by a single short flight of stairs. Prices moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed.


# The Daily Commercial.

TUESDAY, APRIL 12, 1864.

**Publication Office, 72 and 74 Fifth Street, (2d Floor) Opposite Postoffice.**

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
**The Pittsburgh Newspaper and Printing Company.**

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WEEKLY COMMERCIAL.

Per year (52 issues).....$1.50
In Clubs of 20.....1.00
Payable in advance.
Address
THE COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.


### The "Subjugation" of States.

"Subjugation" has from the first been a bugbear cry to frighten people with weak nerves; nevertheless, it has produced no effect that can be seen at this stage of the contest. In Arkansas and Louisiana, we have two examples. Those States were subjugated as much but no more than other States can be, and just as they will be subjugated. The process and the result have shown, however, how improperly has the term subjugation been applied. Instead of the crushing out and breaking down idea, intended to be conveyed by those who have used it, subjugation in Arkansas and Louisiana has been the freeing of the loyal sentiment from the tyranny of the rebel leaders, who, by overawing the people, carried State after State out of the Union against their will, and have ever since held them thus subjugated wherever the Federal arm has not rescued them and again placed over them the old flag. The truth is, with the exception of South Carolina, and perhaps Mississippi, the South was practically subjugated and forced to secede. The pressure brought to bear by the leaders amounted to this. It was not till actual collision was precipitated by firing on Fort Sumter that the leaders were able to force out even Virginia. Had the Union sentiment been left free, we doubt whether these States would have seceded. It is the emancipation of this sentiment, and not the subjugation of the people, that is causing States to return to the Union fold; and it is this that will finally restore the Union. Let the distinction be kept steadily in view.

### A Uniform Currency.

We confess great admiration for greenbacks as a national currency. The popular mind, too, of late, seems to be drifting in the same direction. Since we cannot have gold or silver, or paper money convertible into specie, is it not desirable that we should have a circulating medium approximating in its essential characteristics to that which it is intended to represent? The miscellaneous bills of the various local institutions of the country are sorry substitutes for money. The national issues of the Government, or what is popularly known as greenbacks, certainly possess more claims and enjoy more favor with the American people than any paper money which has yet been furnished. Their supply, in a great measure, a long-felt national want. Their value and worth is co-extensive with the authority of the Government. Greenbacks, for nearly all business purposes, are equivalent to gold. Not as a measure of values is it claimed; but for all commercial uses are they not safe, convenient and accessible?

The precious metals for years to come will have ceased to be looked upon as money. They are to be regarded, under the changed circumstances of the nation, merely as articles of traffic, and subject to the same laws of mutatition in price as govern other articles of domestic commerce. To meet the extraordinary condition of things, the government has thrown out these volumes of paper currency. The faith and credit of the United Statse are pledged for their redemption. Every loyal man in the North has not only an unswerving reliance in the stability of the government, but he has also an unshaken confidence in the ability and determination of its administration to crush the present rebellion, and to restore speedily to the country its former unity and peace. This opinion is not a transient sentiment with our people. It is a well cosidered, deep rooted conviction. It is the ground and pillar of their faith. While the national life has been tried as with fire, every demand for men and money has been met with a readiness and hearty acquiescence that has no parallel in the annals of the world.

The undeveloped resources of the United States, as evidenced by what the people have done during the past three years, have astonished even the monarchies of Europe. It has been found that an increasing national debt, instead of proving, as was apprehended by a few timid people, a source of weakness and decay, has become a bulwark of national strength and growth. Every dollar invested in the national obligations has been an additional bond of adhesiveness and perpetuity. The treasure and blood which have been given to defend and perpetuate our cherished liberties and institutions, serve but to enhance the people's estimate of their priceless value. So long, then, as Americans have faith in themselves, they will have faith in their Government, and so long as they have faith in the Government, they will have faith in the credit of that Government, no matter what shape it may assume, whether bonds or bank bills. These greenbacks are part and parcel of the Government and the people are the Government. What better argument can we offer for their acceptance as a uniform and national medium of circulation? Are they not hoarded as gold formerly was hoarded? Do they not serve us for money? Are they not a safe, convenient currency? What loyal man dare refuse them? or who has ever thought of declining to receive them? They are taken in exchange for all you want to buy, they will pay all your debts, and they will not spoil by keeping. What more is expected? Let Congress, then, in a spirit of wise legislation, establish a uniform currency, and if they cannot devise anything better, greenbacks will be entirely satisfactory.

Necessarily connected with this question of currency is that of taxation and revenue. If Congress will only have the wisdom and firmness to impose such a system of tariff duties as will yield the highest amount of revenue compatible with the best interests of the country, it will still add strength to the public faith and credit. The interests of the nation demand a thorough and complete system of internal taxation as well as an increased tariff on foreign imports. The Government must have revenue. Her own citizens, who carry the debt in their pockets, are animated with the spirit which Congress has only to imitate in practical legislation.

THE SHEFFIELD CALAMITY.—Since the Holmfirth inundation, caused by the bursting of the Bilberry dam reservoir on the coast of Norfolk, some years ago, no such acquatic horror has devastated the homes and hearths of rural England, and this last has far exceeded its predecessor in widespread calamity and destruction. The first mentioned drowned ninety persons; and swept away property valued at half a million pounds; the last has overwhelmed two hundred and forty-one human beings beneath its rushing waters and effected more damage than can at present be estimated. The effect upon the British public seems to be akin to that which was produced in America by the Norwalk bridge accident; though in this instant there appears to be less reason to attribute the calamity to human carelessness or criminal shortsightedness and parsimony. The public feeling, too, has taken a similar form to that in the United States, namely, large subscriptions to the sufferers. Already the fund amounts to £18,000, and is increasing every day. In all probability the disaster was caused by the unusual weather, involving an extraordinary amount of rain, after sudden fluctuations from frost to thaw—just the conditions likely to impair newly-constructed masonry and brick-work.

MAXIMILLIAN AND HIS LOAN.—The agent of Archduke Maximilion, Count Zichy, has succeeded in raising the wind preparatory to sailing for his Western Empire. The loan, negotiated with the house of Glyn, Miles & Co., Paris, is of 200,000,000 francs, 6 per cent. at 69, or as some say, 65; of this, 60,000,000 to be paid direct on account to France, which is good Napoleonic policy, and goes far toward shutting mouths of opposition cities on his Majesty's book-keeping in the Mexican business.

### Systematic Immigration.

A bill will very soon be reported to the lower House of Congress by Mr. Grinnell, of Iowa, the rough draft of which is understood to have proceeded from Secretary Seward, and been addressed by him to Mr. Washburne, Chairman of the House Committee. The draft has been considered and elaborated by the committee, and is now nearly or quite ready for action.

Members of the committee in the House to whom the suggestions of Secretary Seward have been conveyed, and by whom they have been carefully considered, are sanguine with regard to the result which may be expected from their operation when adopted. They state that, through such means, one half million of Europeans, from the best, most intelligent and thrifty countries, may be reasonably and confidently expected to arrive; while, instead of diminishing, the natural immigration of those able to provide their own passage, that immigration will be augmented in the same ratio. The former would advertise and assist the latter, and the combined result will be to us as when a dozen brawny shoulders are newly added to the wheel that moves forwards dry land before. A million of immigrants would be the gain of a great part of a century. It would be compressing decades of growth to a single year, magnifying a single year into decades of production, and healing over the ravages of war so that the wounds will not be perceptible. There is no fear of too many arrivals. The South could swallow all Germany, and yet have room for all of France. The North might absorb England and Scotland, and not be satiated. Whence but from natural increase shall we populate the Pacific and fill up the new territories, which shine with golden insignia, an equable climate, a fertile soil, the most indispensable minerals, and every essential requisite for national independence? By all means let us strengthen both present and future by every act which will contribute, as this one will, to the health, the power, the grandeur, the integrity and the unity of the republic.

THE OHIO RIVER IMPROVEMENT.—It is estimated that ten millions will be required to improve the navigation of the Ohio river by locks and dams, and that the tolls necessary to pay a dividend on the investment will not exceed on ordinary merchandise one mill per tun per mile, while the rates on coal-boats, rafts, &c., will be merely nominal. The toll would thus be only about one cent and a half on a barrel of flour from Louisville to Cincinnati, and two and a half cents on a keg of nails from Pittsburgh to Louisville. The boats would make more money than they now do, as they could run all the year, and always carry full trade.

The following is a copy of a memorial to Congress adopted at the last meeting of the Louisville Board of Trade:

*To the Congress of the United States:*

The Louisville Board of Trade would respectfully represent that the interests of the Ohio valley require that the navigation of the Ohio river should be improved, if possible, so that it may be navigable during the entire season; and it is respectfully submitted that it is the duty of the general Government to do this as a national work by a direct appropriation, or by chartering a company to do it, allowing a reimbursement for the outlay by tolls upon the commerce of the river, and, perhaps, by tolls upon bridges, and for rent of water power that may be developed by said improvement.

And we would further represent that, in order to guard against any injury to the navigation, in place of a benefit, any plans that may be adopted for the work should require the sanction of the Legislatures of the Six States most directly interested in the improvement.

The above is to be signed by the President and Secretary, and copies transmitted to our representatives in Congress for presentation.

### The Natural Increase of Combatants.

In the United States, North and South, during the year 1861, (according to the computations of the Census Superintendent) about 277,500 male whites reached and passed the age of eighteen, and 128,600 arrived at and passed the age of forty-five—leaving a difference of 148,900 entering upon the military age. This latter number, when diminished by the natural deaths (about one per cent) of the whole military class, and increased by the accessions from immigration, would express the annual increase of the military population in a time of peace; but during a year of war, the further losses by war should be deducted. In accordance with this statement the following approximation is presented for the increase during 1861; and the same principles will evidently apply for subsequent years:

| | |
|---|---|
| Entering on 18 years of age | 277,500 |
| Passing over 45 years of age | 128,600 |
| Difference | 148,900 |
| Deduct natural deaths of military class | 57,000 |
| Annual home increase | 91,900 |
| Add for immigration in 1861 | 31,500 |
| Total military increase in 1861 | 123,400 |

From this last number, the losses by war in 1861, beyond the usual number in peace times, should be deducted to complete the estimate for that year. But the immigration from foreign countries in 1861 was less than one-half of what it reached in 1863, and it will probably reach a still greater volume this year—a large proportion of it being of the military age.

Of the actual annual increase throughout the whole country, of males entering upon the military age, from the home element (say an increase of 100,000) it is difficult to make an apportionment between the States under Federal control and those within the Union lines. But it would certainly be unsafe to give the rebel States, as they now stand, more than 25,000 as their armed increase of males of the military age. This entirely ignores the foreign immigrant element, which has not latterly entered the South. The annual increase in the North of males of the military ages, from home and foreign sources, may thus be computed at about 100,000—making from this number certain deductions for men actually killed in battle.

### The Armstrong Gun Failure.

Among practical men, and men of science, even among the English, the Armstrong Gun is now pretty generally conceded to be a failure; in fact, the gun has exploded. It has recently been subjected to a protracted and searching examination, the fair deduction from which is that the Committee which first decided in favor of the Armstrong Gun adopted a very complicated gun without any sufficient trial, without any fair test in comparison with other rifled guns; and without regard to expense, the British Government have recklessly plunged into the manufacture of a weapon on which they have spent for guns,..... £2,539,547,
and for the ammunition,..... 671,456,
£3,211,003,
making a grand total of fifteen and a half millions of dollars, on an "experiment" which has now proven a failure.

A Spanish journal, *El Boletin de Comercio*, published at Santander on March 5, contains the following most extraordinary statement: The Paris correspondent of a Democratic journal reports the following fact: M. Lespiot, a first-class surgeon of the invading army in Mexico, had a hundred Mexican prisoners in his hospital, and fearing that they were likely to rejoin the guerrilla bands as soon as they could, he cut off half the fore-finger of every one of them, in order to render them incapable of drawing a trigger. This barbarous act was perpetrated six months ago, and no journal has ever dared to mention it. It is, however, affirmed to be true by witnesses, and amongst others by M. Lond, as assistant surgeon, who, rather than be an accomplice of the crime, resigned his commision, which was accepted, but not till after he had been kept in close arrest for two months.

The *Catholic Telegraph* announces that Bishop Spaulding, of Louisville, has been appointed to the Archbishopric of Baltimore; Bishop McCloskey, of Albany, to the Archbishopric of New York. This is from a correspondent in Rome, to the Archbishop of Cincinnati, it is presumed. We have no doubt but it is true.

CAPT. REUBEN PATRICK, employed in secret service in Eastern Kentucky, with nineteen men, surprised Captain Bradshaw, with eighty rebels, on Quicksand Creek, on the 6th inst., defeated them, capured their horses, arms, camp equipage, killed ten and wounded seven, and returned to camp with thirty horses and three poisoners, without loss to his party.

A SAD ACCIDENT occurred at the furnace at Union Deposit, Duphin county, a few days ago. It appears that the furnace had chilled, and that two men were employed in preparing a blast with powder, but before it was completed the powder exploded. Eli Rhoads had one of his eyes blown out and otherwise injured. The other man, whose name we have not learned, had both his eyes blown out. His recovery is doubtful.

THE mustering officer for Indiana has mustered into service, during the month of March, 4,977 new recruits, leaving an excess over all calls of 1,908 men, without counting the veterans. The latter foot up 11,125, making a total excess of 13,033, or more than enough to fill Indiana's proportion of another call for 200,000 men.

TWO Austrian vessels of war will operate in the Baltic in conjunction with three Prussian vessels which have been lying at Brest. Their instructions will be to protect the German mercantile marine, to prevent the blockade of the mouths of rivers, and where possible to capture the Danish cruisers. The combined fleet will be under the command of Commodore Wullersdorf of the Austrian navy.

A LONDON correspondent with the Danish army writes that the operation of relieving the pickets from daily hardly ever takes place without an exchange of rifle shots by way of mutual good-by. In some instances, however, the innate good humor of these Teutonic people gets the better of the fell intent with which they watch each other's movements, and recently Danes and Prussians, instead of popping with their rifles, were actually pelting each other with snowballs, with the high glee of schoolboys released from their task.

Paris letters report that increased activity is observable at all the French dock yards, and at Cherbourg the armament of the iron clads building there is being completed with all possible dispatch. These preparations probably have no definite object in view, but are merely the precautionary measures which Napoleon has seen fit to adopt in view of the eventualities which may arise on the continent of Europe or the continent of America.

### The Currency Question.

A new National Banking Bill has been introduced in the House of Representatives by Mr. Hooper, of Massachusetts, the consideration of which has been set down for a future day. Mr. Hooper by reason of his long experience and publications is justly regarded as an authority in finance. In the late discussion in the House, on the bill that failed, he took a leading part. He contended that the paper circulation of this country should be under the control of a national law; believing, as he did, that the condition of the country, growing out of the exigencies of this war, render the regulation of the currency by Congress absolutely necessary for the purpose of strengthening and upholding the Government.

From that speech we make the following quotation. It probably foreshadows the main features of the new law, and it is at once an able argument in favor of a uniform currency under the control of the National Government:

I have said that the national banking system was not inimical to the interests of the State banks, but that the object of this law was to offer every facility and inducement to the State banks to come into a law full of its benefits and be subject to its control. I think that no one can misunderstand that my object in supporting the bill to establish a national banking system has been to bring all the banks that issue notes for currency under it; that the currency of the country may be within the control and regulation of a national law applicable to the whole country instead of being controlled and regulated by State law as it has been heretofore.

If Congress has not the power to regulate and control the circulation of notes for currency, in this great emergency, which requires the exercise of all its powers for national self-preservation, except, as Mr. Calhoun has said, through its power to tax any other currency that interferes with and depreciates its established measures of value, I hope it will exercise the power of taxation to its fullest extent; that it will decline to share any longer with States, or corporations, or individuals, the sovereign right of furnishing and controlling the currency which measures the value of all the property within the country. I believe the existence of the nation is at stake upon this issue; that the present necessity requires the use of every legitimate means to sustain the credit of the Government. The national credit is the basis on which the future prosperity of the country depends. In no other way than by the wise and prudent exercise of this special power be regards the currency can those other important measures to sustain the Government—the loan bills and the revenue bills—be made effective. I appeal to the members of the House, and I ask them if they can excuse themselves to their constituents and to posterity if they sacrifice the great interests that are now at stake to the comparatively petty interest of local banking.

If this war is to be continued until its great object—the overthrow of this rebellion and the cause of it—has been accomplished, the people who remain at home must enter upon the work of sustaining the war with more earnestness. We have reached the point where sacrifices are required to be made; the people must submit to largely increased taxation; instead of increasing the salaries of Government officials, we must increase the value of the money in which the salaries are paid by checking the depreciation of the currency. To my mind, there can be no better example of sacrifice than for the State banks to yield to the nation that control over the currency which, so far as it now prevails, is for their corporate advantage, and not for the public good. Without this control by the Government, all efforts to check the depreciation of the currency are useless. Those who complain of inadequacy of pay must consider it as their part of the sacrifice which they are called upon to make in this war—and must seek relief by joining in the attempt to create a public opinion in favor of all measures that will raise the value of the currency in which salaries are paid. A bill will soon be introduced from the Committee of Ways and Means largely increasing the taxes; but this will be insufficient for the purposes to be accomplished, unless we can have some power to secure the currency against depreciation.

The question has been asked by my friend from Iowa, why any banks should be authorized to furnish notes to be used as currency, instead of confining that right to the Government; and thereby giving to the people all the benefit and advantages, without cost for interest, of the fund obtained by supplying the circulation of the country. This question, from those in the interest of State banks, would seem to me a specious one. They know well that State banks have so long exercised the right to furnish the currency, that any attempt to interrupt it would be made the pretence to excite prejudices in regard to State rights, behind which the State banks could shelter themselves against any direct action of Congress which affected their interest. The object of the National Bank law is neither to destroy capital invested in the State banks, nor their circulation, to which people are accustomed; its only object is to bring under the control and regulation of one uniform national law, applicable to every State of the Union, all the State banks, and make the circulation a part of the three hundred millions which the law authorizes as the maximum amount of bank circulation in this country.

When this object is accomplished, I am ready to join with the gentleman from New York or any other side of the House, in laws expressing such practical restrictions of the Government issues as will prevent the depreciation of the currency. Unless defeat and disaster attend our military operations, I believe that specie prices and specie payments might be restored within the coming year.

Another reason why I think the currency of the country should not consist entirely of the issues of Government paper is that I have more faith in the power and stability of this Government than is expressed by many on the other side and by some few on this side of the House. The restoration of the currency and the resumption of specie payments does not seem to me so far off as others appear to think it; and believing that the resumption of specie payments is desirable and not impossible within no very distant period, it seems to me it may be necessary, when that time comes, to withdraw the Government notes from circulation, so that specie may again be the only "lawful money" of the country.

I see no way in which Government notes could be redeemed in specie, and I fear that any other legal tender than coin could not well exist with specie payments. Therefore, to confine the right of issuing paper for currency to the Treasury Department is an arrangement for an irresponsible currency. When the act was passed authorizing the issue of the legal-tender notes, no one advocated it as a permanent measure, but only as a temporary expedient to meet the emergency that existed after the banks suspended specie payments at the close of the year 1861.

One more reason I will state, which, to my mind, is very important: That a Government cannot issue paper as money from the Treasury, and give it active circulation in the channels of trade and commerce throughout a great country, because its only means to accomplish that object is through its payments to public creditors. Whenever those payments are less than the amount required for the circulation, the currency must be insufficient for the business of the country, and it may be diverted temporarily into channels where it is not available for the general purposes of the business of the country. It follows necessarily from this, that no Government paper can be advantageously maintained in circulation, as the money of the country, without the Government assuming the functions of a bank, by loaning its notes to be used for currency; and the objection to this is too manifest. No Government can perform the functions of a bank, by loaning money, without becoming corrupt and progressively arbitrary and despotic.

### The Armament of the British Navy.

During a recent debate in the English Parliament on the navy estimates, Mr. H. Berkley called attention to the state of the armament of the Royal Navy; and, enumerating the various failures which had been experienced with the Armstrong guns, complained that after the expenditure of three millions of money and six years of trial and experiments, the country had to go back to the old 68-pounder. The result was that their iron-plated ships were armed with the 68-pounder and the Armstrong 100-pounder, which could not be fired at full charges, whilst the French ships of war were armed with breech-loading rifled cannon, which, at a distance of 1,100 yards, had pierced through and through a target equal to the side of La Glorie. He also observed that the guns of the United States Navy were superior to their own.

Another member asked whether there had been any trial in England of the French breech-loading cannon firing 30lb spherical shot and 30lb cylindrical shell, which had, by French accounts, answered so well that they pierced 4½ inches of iron at 1,000 yards.

Lord C. Paget, replying to the last question first, said that no trials had yet been made of the French gun, the accounts of which he believed were somewhat highly colored. With regard to the armament of the fleet, the guns supplied to her Majesty's ships had for years been adapted for shells as well as shot, and in this respect they were not at all behind the Americans. The Government attached great importance to guns that would carry long distances, and the American shell guns had not the range that ours had. He frankly admitted that the Admiralty were not satisfied with the 110-pounder Armstrong gun, but they did not condemn it *in toto*; for although it had defects the reports of its performances on board the flag ship in the attack on Kagosima stated that in precision of range and in the bursting of shells it was something wonderful. It was not correct to say that we had nothing but the old sixty-eight pounder, inasmuch as we had a 9-inch smooth-bore gun, throwing spherical shot of 100 lb, for general-use, and we were going to arm large ships like the Minotaur and Bellerophon experimentally with a 300-pounder Lancaster as the 12-ton gun. Upon the whole, he thought they were in advance of the French in the art of gunnery, for the French navy were depending upon the old 32-pounder, grooved and rifled, carrying a rifled projectile of 60 lb weight; and notwithstanding all that had been said out of doors, it was extremely doubtful if any country had made much more progress than England.

It will be observed that Lord Paget was not very confident in his expression of opinion; that his words of explanation and encouragement have, indeed, an "extremely doubtful" character, and they well might.


**TWO RAILROAD CONTRACTORS.**—THE ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY invite proposals for the grubbing and masonry of about eight miles of their road between the borough of Kittanning and the mouth of Mahoning Creek, in sections of about one mile each.

Profiles, plans and specifications of the work will be ready for examination at the office of the Company, on Pike street, in the city of Pittsburgh, on and after the 25th inst., and proposals will be received until the 4th of May next. ap12 F. WRIGHT, Chief Engineer.

**BOILER—FOR SALE CHEAP**—14 feet long, double flues. Enquire at THORN & CO.'S Boiler Yard, Duquesne Way, immediately. ap5:tf

**STORE SHADES** Made to order, on short notice, at No. 107 MARKET street, between Fifth and Liberty streets. fe5:3m JOS. B. HUGHES.


## CITY INTELLIGENCE.

*[Additional Local on First Page.]*

**Criminal Court.**—In this Court, yesterday, before Judges Sterrett and Stowe, Wm. Naves plead guilty of selling liquor without license, and was fined fifteen dollars and costs. Alexander Fleming was convicted of a charge of affiliation, and was remanded for sentence. Margaret Oyler was indicted for keeping a disorderly house, on Sixth street, on oath of John D. Egan. The jury acquitted, directing each party to pay one half the costs. John Robinson, charged with highway robbery, on oath of W. J. M'Gregor, was acquitted. Edward Acor and James Brown were placed on trial for forgery. The defendants, who are about eighteen years of age, are charged with forging sundry checks on the Allegheny Savings Bank, which they presented and had paid. The case is still on trial.

**Sentenced.**—Mary Collins, the girl recently convicted of attempting to poison the family of Rev. Beacom, of McKeesport, has been sentenced to the House of Refuge. The girl is about fourteen years of age, and the jury in finding her guilty of the offence charged, recommended her to the extreme mercy of the Court, believing her crime to be the result of youth and thoughtlessness.

Fanny Crosby, convicted of attempting to pick the pocket of a stranger at the Depot, was yesterday sentenced by Judge Sterrett, to the Penitentiary for a term of fifteen months. Isaac Clark, convicted with Fanny Crosby, has not yet been sentenced.

**The Late Stabbing Affair.**—Thomas Hays, the young man who was stabbed at the Lanahan House, on the evening of the 3d instant, in an affray with Jacob Taylor and James McVernon, has sufficiently recovered from his wounds to enable him to leave his bed. His attending physician has declared him out of danger. Yesterday, Taylor and McVernon had a hearing before Mayor Lowry, which resulted in their being held to bail in the sum of $1,000 each to answer a charge of aggravated assault and battery.

**Refugees.**—During Sunday night, twenty-three refugees from the horrors of rebellion, comprising twelve men and women, and the remainder helpless children, arrived in Harrisburg, and were sent to the refuge provided by the bounty of the State for such unfortunates.

**Sunday Liquor Selling.**—Mayor Lowry yesterday had before him Capt. Marks and Mrs. Eisely, proprietors of drinking saloons, in the First Ward, charged with selling liquor on Sunday last. The testimony in the case was positive against both parties, and they were required to give bail to answer.

**Taken to the Penitentiary.**—Sarah Snyder and Susan Ury, recently convicted of perjury and sentenced to the Penitentiary for the respective terms of two years and fifteen months, were yesterday taken over to that institution by Jailor White.

**Death of Colonel Symington.**—Col. John Symington, of the Ordnance Department, U. S. A., recently in command of the Allegheny Arsenal, Lawrenceville, died at Baltimore on Thursday last. Col. Symington was a native of Maryland.

**Another Broad Gauge Move.**—The New York Tribune says that an arrangement is proposed by the Atlantic and Great Western, which will double-track more than one-half the Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne road.

**Beef Contract.**—Colonel John Aiken, late of this city, has been awarded the contract for furnishing the army of the Southwest with fresh beef. The contract extends for a period of four months, and will amount to about a half million of dollars.

**Pardoned.**—We learn from a Philadelphia newspaper that Governor Curtin has pardoned Joseph Moore, of Cambria county, convicted of killing Jordan Marbourg, the alleged destroyer of his domestic peace and happiness.

**Obituary.**—James Lowry, father of Hon. Jas. Lowry, Jr., Mayor of the city, died yesterday afternoon at his residence in the Fifth Ward. Mr. Lowry was one of our oldest citizens, having resided in this city upwards of forty years.

**Pittsburgh Bank.**—The State Senate yesterday reconsidered their action on the bill extending the charter of the Bank of Pittsburgh, and postponed its further consideration for the present.

**Released on Bail.**—Alex. Dixon, indicted for perjury, committed by falsely swearing in the recent trial of a case in the Quarter Session, was yesterday released from prison on bail being entered for his appearance for trial.

**Resigned.**—Col. H. S. Huidekoper, of the 150th Pennsylvania volunteers, has tendered his resignation on account of ill health.

**Personal.**—General J. K. Moorhead, our distinguished Congressman, has arrived home on a brief visit. He will return in a few days.

**Public Amusements.**

THEATRE.—Edwin Adams will to-night repeat his favorite character of "Rover" in the admired play of "Wild Oats." On its last representation Mr. Adams was greeted by a crowded and fashionable audience, and in obedience to general desire he has consented to repeat the performance to-night.

MASONIC HALL.—The entertainment of the Glass Blowers, notwithstanding the attractions elsewhere, continue to fill Masonic Hall nightly. They give an entertainment to-night, as usual.

**New Novel.**—"The Red Track" is the title of a new novel by Gustave Aimard, a prolific writer of Indian tales. The present story is a continuation of the "Indian Chief, and the scene is principally laid in Mexico. Aimard is styled by *Bentley's Miscellany* "the French Mayne Reid and Fenimmore Cooper," from which may be inferred his merit as a novel writer. H. Miner, 71 and 72 Fifth street, has the "Red Track" for sale.


**The Arctic Fire Insurance Company.**—We take pleasure in directing the attention of our readers to the statement of the condition of the Arctic Fire Insurance Company as published in to-day's paper, by which it will be seen that this company possessed on the 1st of January last, cash assets amounting to nearly $800,000, exclusive of liabilities.

The "Arctic" has been established in this city less than two years, during which time she has proved herself deservedly popular *by paying her losses promptly and fairly*, thereby securing a large and desirable business from the principal citizens and business men of this city and vicinity. The Agent of the Company, James W. Arrott, may be found at his office, No. 37 Fifth street, Bank Block.

**"Edgeworth Seminary."**—See advertisement.

**DIED:**

LOWRY—On Monday, the 11th inst., at 5 o'clock P. M., JAMES LOWRY, Sen.

His funeral will take place from his late residence in Quarry street, between Walnut and O'Hara, Fifth Ward, on Wednesday, April 13th, at 2 o'clock P. M., to proceed to Allegheny Cemetery.

INGLIS—On Saturday evening, April 9th, at 12 o'clock, MARY INGLIS, wife of Wilson Inglis, in the 57th year of her age.

The funeral will take place from the residence of T. W. Inglis, No. 163 Penn Avenue, at four o'clock this afternoon. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

**BOYS' CASSIMERES**
AT
**J. M. BURCHFIELD'S,**

PLAIN AND PLAID CASSIMERES;
CASHMERE ETTS;
KENTUCKY JEANS;
MERINO CASSIMERES;
SATTINETTS, TWEEDS, and
SUMMER PANT STUFFS;
GENTS' FANCY CASSIMERES;
CLOTHS, and a full assortment of

**DRESS GOODS,**
AT
**N. E. corner Fourth and Market streets.**
apr12


**21ST SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT** of the condition of the ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, on the 1st day of January, 1864.

ASSETS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Cash in Office | $ 7,074 86 |
| Cash in Bank | 23,928 20 |
| Bonds and Mortgages (being first lien on Real Estate in New York and Brooklyn, worth at least $313,000) | 146,800 00 |
| Loans on Stocks, payable on demand (market value of Securities held as Collateral, $224,163) | 191,020 00 |
| United States Stocks owned by the Company, market value | 200,400 00 |
| Real Estate (unincumbered) | 9,557 33 |
| Interest accrued (of which greater part due January 1st, is already paid) | 6,547 68 |
| Balance in hands of Agents and in course of transmission from Agents | 8,000 00 |
| Bills Receivable for Premiums on Inland Risks, and other items | 10,967 44 |
| Cash Premiums uncollected on Policies issued at office | 1,308 55 |
| | $605,604 06 |

LIABILITIES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Claims for loses outstanding January 1st, 1864 | $15,375 00 |
| Unpaid Dividends | 282 50 |
| Accrued Taxes | 4,788 55 |
| | $20,446 05 |

J. MILTON SMITH, President.
VINCENT TILYOU, Secretary.
JOS. W. WILDEY, Assistant Secretary.

Applications received by
JAMES W. ARROTT, Agent,
No. 37 Fifth Street,
ap12-1w Pittsburgh, Pa.


**NO. MOLASSES**—100 bbls. (fresh and reboiled). In store and for sale by
ja5 MILLER & RICKETSON.


## SPECIAL NOTICES.

**FOURTH WARD, ALLEGHENY.**—The Block Committees are hereby notified to have all subscriptions to the bounty fund collected, and make a full report at a meeting to be held on THURSDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock, at the house of E. F. A. Faulhaber, Chesnut st. By order of the COMMITTEE. ap12

**A MEETING OF THE UNION EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,** of Allegheny county, will be held at the office of MARSHALL & BROWN, No. 116 FIFTH street, Pittsburgh, on THURSDAY, April 14th, inst., at one o'clock, p. m.

JOHN H. STEWART, Secretary. ap8:td JOHN M. BROWN, Chairman.

**ASSESSMENT.**—Notice is hereby given that an instalment of ONE DOLLAR PER SHARE has been levied on the Capital Stock of the GREAT WESTERN MINING COMPANY, payable at the office of the Treasurer, in the City of Pittsburgh, on TUESDAY, the 10th day of May next, by Stockholders of record, on the morning of MONDAY, the 2d of May, 1864.

Eastern Stockholders may pay at the office of H. W. Wells, City Exchange, Boston.

By order of the Board of Directors.
JAMES M. COOPER,
Secretary and Treasurer Great Western Mining Company. ap7:td

**ASSESSMENT.**—Notice is hereby given that an instalment of ONE DOLLAR PER SHARE has been levied on the Capital Stock of the MASS MINING COMPANY, of Pittsburgh, payable at the office of the Treasurer, in the city of Pittsburgh, on TUESDAY, the 10th day of May next, by Stockholders of record, on the morning of MONDAY, the 2d of May, 1864.

By order of the Board of Directors.
JAMES M. COOPER,
Secretary and Treasurer Mass Mining Company of Pittsburgh. ap7:td

**FRANCIS TORRANCE,** NOTARY PUBLIC and COMMISSIONER for the States of Ohio, Indiana, Minnesota, Missouri and Massachusetts, appointed and commissioned by the several Governors thereof to take Depositions, Acknowledgments of Deeds, &c., to be used or recorded therein.
Office: No. 189 PENN street, Pittsburgh, Pa. fe12:6m


**$225. $225. $225. $225. to to to to $850. $850. $850. $850. PIANOS.**

SPRING STOCK just receiving from the factories of CHICKERING & SONS, HAZELTON & BROS., JARDINE & SON, W. P. EMERSON, MILLER, GIBSON & Co., &c., &c.

**Prices from $225.00 to $850.00.**

Purchasers are solicited to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

**CHAS. C. MELLOR,**
mh25 **81 Wood street.**

**GREAT SALE**
AT
**J. W. BARKER & CO.'S,**
**59 Market street,**
**Of Silks, Shawls, Cloaks, Dress Goods.**

mh31

**STRAW GOODS,**
**BONNETS,**
**LADIES' AND MISSES' HATS.**
**BONNET RIBBONS,**
**PEARL AND GLASS ORNAMENTS,**
**FOR BONNETS AND HATS,**
**FLOWERS, &c., MANY NEW STYLES,**
FOR SALE BY
**R. H. PALMER,**
**84 WOOD STREET.**
mh28

**OUR CUSTOM TAILORING DEPARTMENT,**
Is stocked with a complete assortment of desirable
**Coatings, Cassimeres, and Vestings,**
Among which will be found a few
**Novelties,**
which we make TO ORDER in a superior manner at popular prices.
**H. OPPENHEIMER & CO.,**
(Successors to L. Hirshfeld,) No. 83 Wood street.
mh29:6m

**SPRING BALMORL SKIRTS**
At $2.75, $3.00 and $3.50.
QUAKER HOOP SKIRTS
from 75c. to $1.50.
GOOD SHIRTING MUSLINS,
18¾ and 25 cents.
MARSEILLES AND TOILET QUILTS;
LINEN TABLE COVERS;
TOWELS AND NAPKINS.
FRUIT NAPKINS, $1.50 cts. per dozen.
MARSEILLES TABLE COVERS,
in Pink, Blue and White,
AT
**GARDNER & SCHLEITER'S,**
**92**
**MARKET STREET.**
mh31

**SECOND ARRIVAL**
OF
**NEW SPRING**
AND
**SUMMER GOODS,**
Embracing the most desirable
STRAW AND MILLINERY GOODS;
EMBROIDERIES;
HOSIERY AND GLOVES;
GUIPURE LACES AND EDGINGS;
DRESS TRIMMINGS;
BUTTONS AND ORNAMENTS;
HANDKERCHIEFS;
NOTIONS;
SCARFS, TIES;
PLAID RIBBONS;
FLOWERS, RUCHES;
SKIRTS, CORSETS, SHIRTS and FANCY GOODS.
Dealers and Retail Buyers are invited to call.
**JOS. HORNE & CO.**
ap8

**NOTICE OF REMOVAL.**—The Girard Fire Insurance Company has removed its office from Bagaley's Building, corner of Market and Water streets, to
NO. 55 MARKET STREET,
Adjoining Messrs. Holmes & Sons' Banking House.
ap1:1w R. D. THOMPSON, Agent.

**CHAMPAGNE BRANDY.**—390 cases imported in glass in store and for sale low by
ja31 MILLER & RICKETSON


## SANITARY FAIR.

**STEAMBOAT FUND OF THE PITTSBURGH SANITARY FAIR.**—FELIX R. BRUNOT, Chairman:

*Dear Sir,*—The Steamboat Committee takes pleasure in acknowledging the following subscriptions to the Steamboat Fund of the Pittsburgh Sanitary Fair:

| Captains | | Steamers | |
|---|---|---|---|
| J. L. Rhoades | $100 | Little Giant | $100 |
| W. B. Donaldson | 100 | New York | 100 |
| R. C. Gray | 100 | Arcola | 100 |
| James Rees | 100 | Silver Cloud No. 2 | 100 |
| W. H. Scott | 100 | Camelia | 100 |
| W. W. Martin | 100 | Alpha | 100 |
| Andrew Ackley | 100 | Paragon | 100 |
| Andrew Miller | 100 | Minerva | 100 |
| R. L. McGrew | 100 | Charmer | 100 |
| Wm. B. Hazlett | 100 | Leonidas | 100 |
| John Woodburn | 100

## Interesting Discussion on Iron and Steel.

At a recent meeting of the New York Polytechnic Institute, a very interesting discussion was had on the subject of Iron and Steel, both of which have an important local interest here. During the discussion Prof. Fleury, of Philadelphia, exhibited specimens of steel made by a process claimed to be new, which he fully explained.

It consists in heating scraps of iron in crucibles or their equivalents to a high degree and then introducing into the crucibles oxyde of iron or other suitable substance containing oxygen, and immediately after pouring a quantity of melted pig iron into the crucibles. The amount o. oxyde is so proportioned that any excess of carbon which exists in the cast iron above what is necessary to form steel, will combine with the oxygen gas liberated from the oxyde and pass off with the products of combustion By increasing the proportion of oxyde of iron the steel may be decarbonized to such an extent as to reduce it to wrought iron. It will, of course, be understood that the steel may be greatly varied in quality by the introduction of other substances in connection with the oxyde of iron, by using oxydes of chromium, tanksten, or titanium, for producing hard steel, or by simply increasing the oxydes of iron and wrought iron for making soft steel. The apparatus used in the process was also explained, and that portion designed to economise heat by passing it successively around a series of crucibles was illustrated by diagrams on the blackboard. It was stated that the whole cost of making steel by this process is seven cents per pound.

In the course of his remarks upon the steel process the Professor described an experiment made in Paris. It was found that when iron nails are heated to a white heat in a crucible, and the oxyde of iron was poured upon them, the iron was melted into a button.

An application of magnetism in the formation of steel as a part of the new process was also explained. When the steel is poured into a flask an electro-magnet is placed upon its side, with one hole at the top and one at the bottom of the flask. The current then passes through the molten iron, and by this operation the molecules of steel place themselves in perpendicular lines. By this means the position of the molecules can be varied relatively to suit any particular case. For instance, if a screw is to be formed, the crystallization can be made to correspond to it.

The Chairman remarked that the use of the oxyde of iron in combination with cast and wrought iron, in the process just described, is not new. The same combination had been made by a member of this Institute several years ago.

No discussion followed upon the feasibility of the method described, the members generally having previously expressed the opinion that less is known about the forces controlling the formation of steel than concerning those applied in any other department of manufactures.

Prof. Fleury then directed attention to the subject of iron:

We find that in the American iron there is a large percentage of silicon. It is usual to attribute the "cold shortness" of iron to the presence of phosphorus, but it is, in fact, owing to the presence of silicon. We have in chemistry some substance which have a great affinity for silicon; among these is fluor-spar—a very small percentage of this substance causes the silica to disappear in the manufacture of iron. Fluor-spar is used in English iron-furnaces, and the speaker thought it was also used in the celebrated manufactory of Krupp, in Prussia, as the specimen which was analyzed by him was almost entirely free from silica. Another substance used for the purpose of abstracting the sulphur from iron is the barita—the oxide of barium—which unites with the sulphur forming the sulphide of barium. In the process for making steel we mix charcoal and a small percentage of fluor spar with some carbonate of lime—not burned lime. Some ironmasters do not seem to understand the effect of magnesian limestone which also produces the cold-short iron. Some of the rails made from this iron were found to be filled with small holes. The speaker said he had found a large percentage of iron in the cinders of furnaces, thousands of tuns of which are thrown away. He had made more than a hundred experiments for the purpose of ascertaining the best mode of abstracting the metal. A feasible plan was to blow the cinders into the furnace along with the air-blast. By this method, he obtained 50 per cent. of the iron in them.

Mr. Bartlett described the process for making steel tubes by means of dies practiced in France. An interesting feature is the welding of cold steel; one tube is drawn upon another; so perfect is the welding that there is no way of seeing it except by using acids.

Mr. Fleury spoke of the importance of coating the face of the rail used in railroads, with steel, by changing the molecular arrangement of that part of the iron; this adds vastly to its durability.

Mr. Justice, of Philadelphia, doubted the practicability of this plan, on account of the great difference in the expansibility of iron and steel. The whole variation in temperature from the coldest point in winter to the hottest in summer is not far from 120 degress Fahrenheit. Some iron rails have been said not to last over six months, but these were near stations where the trains were stopped many times a day, causing a very great increase of friction, and the rails were more used in the changes at these points. He also stated that a plan for steeling rails was now being carried out at Pittsburgh.

## Foreign Varieties.

A novel but not very important experiment was recently made at Shoebury ness for the purpose of testing the merits of a target of compressed wool. Mr. Nasmyth, the inventor of this target, entertained a confident opinion that a good thickness of pressed wool would offer an amount of resistance to artillery projectiles sufficient to justify the English Government in making experimental inquiries on the subject. The target was a wrought iron tube, open at both ends, ten feet in diameter and about eleven feet long. The wool end of the target was constructed by filling it up on end, and filling it up with wool as tightly as it could be stamped down by men till the tube was full. It was then laid down, one end towards the gun, so as to present the appearance of a white circular target. The first shot was fired from an Armstrong 100-pounder, with a ten pound charge. The projectile not only passed completely through the target, but buried itself deep in the earth behind.

The second shot was fired from a 68-pounder, with the usual service charge, and the same result was obtained. These two shots demonstrated so conclusively the utter worthlessness of the wool target as a means of resistence, that Mr. Nasmith concurred in the uselessness of further experiments. It is said that this result exactly fulfilled the expectations of the Iron-plate and Ordnance Committees, who, however, concurred in the propriety of trying the experiment for the purpose of exploding an absurd theory forever. The London *Times* objects to this costly method of proving the worthlessness of a man's crotchets, and argues, in addition, that had the experiment been in every respect a successful one, it would puzzle the brains of the Admiralty to invent a method for applying to the sides of the huge English iron-clads, which are already sufficiently unwieldly, ten or twelve feet of compressed wool armor. Happily for its peace of mind the experiment was not a success.

The Liverpool *Post* publishes a statement of the condition of the inhabitants of the Cape de Verde Islands, from which it appears that the people are on the verge of starvation. The cause of this calamity is said to be the fearful drouth, which has overwhelmed both man and beast, and it is stated that those who were living were subsisting on the bark of the banana and flesh of animals which in this country are considered as vermin. The cattle had all died for want of food and water. The population of the two Islands, Brava and St. Thiago, is said to amount to about seventy thousand, and at the last accounts there were only sixty bags of rice left on the Island of St. Thiago, while on the other island there was no rice at all. This is a most deplorable state of affairs, and unless succor can be speedily furnished, these islands must become depopulated. It is a most sad and heart-rending spectacle for the world to contemplate, but it is to be fervently hoped that timely aid may arrive to the suffering inhabitants.

From a report of the Italian Parliament, it apears that the Italian fleet is now composed. Iron-clads, 31 screws, 38 puddle steamers, and 18 sailing vessels, the whole carrying an aggregate of 1,321 guns, and 2,1930 men. If this be a correct report, the Italian navy is becoming a formidable force. General Cialdini has been several times to Turin of late, and ministers have just decided on organizing two *corps d armee*, of 59,000 men each; one on the Mincio, and the other on the Po.

An armor-plated frigate, intended for the Danish Government, has been laenched by Messrs. Thomgson, of Govan on the Clyde. She is to be fitted with engines of 600 horse-power, and her burden is 3,500 tons. Her length being 280 feet, her armor-plates are 11½ in. thick, with a strong backing of teak and iron-plating.

RUMORS of military preparations have again become current in France; but beyond the orders issued some time since to hold the iron-clad squadron in readiness, and some slight activity in the arsenals at Grenoble and Toulouse there is no extensive preparation to indicate the near approach of hostilities.

## Damaged Peach Trees.

At a recent meeting of the Cincinnati Horticultural Society, Mr. Hanna read the following paper describing the manner in which he treated two peach trees, and the results, which will attract attention:

In 1848, Jan. 10th, the thermometer fell to 18½ degrees below zero, which was 2½ degrees lower than this winter, it being 16 degrees below zero on the 1st and 6th of January. In 1848 all peach buds and many trees were killed. I had a choice peach tree to all appearance dead; at least it was pronounced so by Mr. Sawyers, of Cottage Garden, and Mr. J. C. Ferris, both fruit-growers. Cut the bark, and it had the appearance of molasses between the bark and wood, and the bark on the body was split open. I was so confidefit that it was dead that I took an axe and cut the top off within six inches of the body, and intended to dig up the tree when the ground became suitable to plant some other tree in its place, but it was neglected, and the tree threw out strong, thrifty shoots, making the finest and most compact top. In 1850 that tree bore a crop of peaches.

January 20th, 1852, the mercury fell twenty-two degrees below zero. As soon as it thawed I examined my peach orchard—I then had some three hundred trees—and found them badly frozen and the bark burst open on the body of the trees, mostly on the south-west side. I thought I had learned something from past experience. I took a trowel and bucket of yellow clay mortar, and closed the splits in the bark.

On the 4th of March following, I commenced cutting the tops of the trees off. I had a thin, sharp cleaver, and a large bench to stand upon. Cut from the bottom, cut every limb to within four feet of the body of the tree. It gave the orchard a very unsightly appearance, but the tops grew out finely, and formed fine heads.

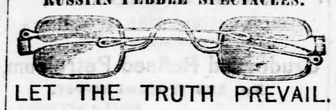
In 1863, I sold the farm to Mr. J. P. Broadhead. That year and the following the trees bore full crops of as fine peaches as any sold in your market. The branches being short, there was no breaking down when loaded with fruit.

I am fully satisfied that cutting in peach trees will make them more thrifty, and live much longer. Many are cutting down their fruit trees. This I think all wrong. Better cut them in, and be sure to cut to the quick.—*Rural New Yorker.*


## OPTICIANS.

IMPROVE YOUR SIGHT!

RUSSIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES.



LET THE TRUTH PREVAIL.

COUNTERFEITS! COUNTERFEITS!

LOOK OUT! LOOK OUT!

HUMBUG IS ABOUT!

The Genuine Russian Pebble Spectacles made and sold only by

J. DIAMOND, Practical Optician, 51 FIFTH street.

Remember the number, 51, 51, 51. ap4

## DIRECTORY OF 1864-5,

OF

PITTSBURGH and ALLEGHENY CITIES, and vicinity.

The *Ninth Volume* of the Annual Series of Directories of Pittsburgh and Allegheny Cities, and vicinity, will be issued

ON OR BEFORE THE FIRST OF JUNE,

and will be published in even better style than that of last year, which the publisher has no hesitation in saying, was, in the execution of all its details, superior to any printed in the United States.

The list of names will embrace the residents of

PITTSBURGH AND ALLEGHENY CITIES, the Boroughs of

| | |
|---|---|
| Manchester, | South Pittsburgh, |
| Duquesne, | Monongahela, |
| Lawrenceville, | Sligo, |
| East Birmingham, | West Pittsburgh, |
| Birmingham, | Sharpsburg, |

AND THE VILLAGES OF

| | |
|---|---|
| East Liberty, | Mt. Washington, |
| Oakland, | Temperanceville. |

PITT and COLLINS TOWNSHIPS, and those parts of the townships of

| | |
|---|---|
| Peebles, | Reserve, |
| St. Clair, | Chartiers, |
| McClure, | &c., &c., |

Adjoining the City and Borough lines from EAST LIBERTY TO WOODS RUN.

The Advertising Department will be printed in a beautiful and attractive form, *in a style altogether new*, rendering business cards unusually attractive.

As in previous years, the publisher will distribute, at his own expense, free copies to from one to two hundred Hotels in the

VARIOUS WESTERN and EASTERN CITIES and TOWNS,

rendering, from the peculiarly attractive style in which the advertisements will be printed, *very noticeable*, over a wide extent of country, the cards of such of our business men as may be inserted.

The canvassers will commence taking the names of residents on Monday, April the 4th, and the publisher would here request that the inmates of each household, who may answer the enquiries of a canvasser, will furnish the name of every male adult resident with the family, also of any widow and of any woman carrying on business on her own account, to the end that the Directory may when compiled be as perfect as possible.

Each canvasser will be provided with a book on which to take orders for copies or advertisements.

Conscious that each succeeding year he has endeavored to render the Directory not only useful to the citizens, but more creditable to the city and advantageous as a medium of advertising, the publisher would ask that a liberal patronage both of subscriptions for copies and of advertising be extended this year to the publication.

GEO. H. THURSTON, Publisher.

mh30

## NEW CASTLE AND FRANKLIN RAILROAD.

Books of subscription to the Capital Stock of the NEW CASTLE & FRANKLIN RAILROAD COMPANY will be opened on WEDNESDAY, the 27th of April,

In the city of Pittsburgh, at the Rooms of the Board of Trade.

In New Castle, Lawrence county, at the office of the New Castle and Beaver Valley Railroad Company.

In Mercer, Mercer county, at the office of William Stewart, Esq.

In Franklin, Venango county, at the office of First National Bank.

By order of

COMMISSIONERS:

| | |
|---|---|
| A. L. Crawford, | Samuel M. Kier, |
| S. Q. Brown, | J. Zeigler, |
| Wm. Dilworth, jr., | G. W. Cass, |
| William Stewart, | J. C. Murray, |
| J. C. Shaw, | George C. Reis, |
| Robert Ashworth, | Josiah King, |
| James Bleakley, | Springer Harbaugh, |
| J. H. Robinson, | J. W. Blanchard, |
| James K. Kerr, | J. H. Smith, |
| David Courtney, | F. D. Kennear. |

Pittsburgh, March 31, 1864. ap1

## 3,000 HORSES WANTED.

WAR DEPARTMENT, CAVALRY BUREAU, OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, WASHINGTON, D.C., March 8, 1864.

One hundred and forty-seven($150) dollars per head will be paid for all

CAVALRY HORSES

delivered within the next thirty (30) days at the Government Stables at Giesboro, D. C.

Said horses to be sound in all particulars, not less than five (5) nor more than nine (9) years old; from 14½ to 16 hands high, full fleshed, compactly built, bridle-wise, and of size sufficient for cavalry purposes.

*These specifications will be strictly adhered to and rigidly enforced in every particular.*

Payment made on delivery of ten (10) and over.

Hours of inspection from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

JAMES A. EKIN, Lieut. Col. and Chief Quartermaster, Cavalry Bureau.

mh12-30t

## BOOTS AND SHOES,

Hats and Caps,

FOR SPRING AND SUMMER,

AT WHOLESALE,

Warranted Uniform in Quality.

JAMES P. TANNER,

NO. 56 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh,

invites the attention of his customers, and merchants generally, to his large assortment of BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, purchased direct from New England manufacturers, which, for extent, variety, and durability, and adaptation to the wants of all sections, is not surpassed in this or any city. Prices as low as those of Philadelphia or New York.

Buyers are invited to an examination of this stock.

Orders entrusted to him shall command his prompt and particular attention, and be faithfully executed. se

## H. CHILDS & CO.,

WHOLESALE SHOE WAREHOUSE,

133 WOOD STREET,

*PITTSBURGH, PA.*

WOULD INVITE the attention of MERCHANTS visiting this market to our large assortment of

STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS,

suitable for Spring and Summer sales.

Having purchased our stock direct from the manufacturers, entirely for CASH, and possessing long experience as to the wants of the WESTERN TRADE, we feel confident we can offer superior inducements to cash and prompt short time buyers.

We also have a large line of

Prime Custom Work,

adapted particularly to the CITY TRADE, to which we would ask the examination of retailers. Special attention given to orders.

mh3:4m H. CHILDS & CO.

EVERY MUSIC TEACHER SAYS that with

RICHARDSON'S NEW METHOD

he is enabled to impart a thorough khowledge of Piano Playing with far less trouble and in a far more satisfactory manner than he has been able to do with any other system, and the Scholar learns more rapidly, is better pleased with his daily progress, and looks forward to his next lesson as a pleasant pastime rather than as an irksome task. The usual dull and wearisome exercises for practice are in this NEW METHOD superseded by charming Melodies that please the ear while they assist the pupil in his efforts to become an excellent pianist.

PRICE.....$3.00.

For sale by

CHAS. C. MELLOR, 81 Wood street.

fe27

ROBERT ARTHURS.....JOHN W. RIDDELL

ARTHURS & RIDDELL,

SOLICITORS FOR

PENSIONS, BOUNTIES, ARREARS OF PAY, AND ALL

Military Claims,

OFFICE.....No. 135 FOURTH street, *PITTSBURGH, PA.*

mh3:3m-e-o-d

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, at PITTOCK'S, opposite Postoffice.

mh25

FEATHERS.—A prime article of live Geese FEATHERS, always on hand, and for sale in quantities to suit purchasers. R. H. KING, No. 211 Liberty stree

mar3

MACKEREL—Large and medium, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, for sale by MILLER & RICKETSON.

ja2

## FOR SALE OR RENT.

DWELLING HOUSE FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale the dwelling house in which he now lives, situated on South Avenue, First Ward, Allegheny. The lot is 27 feet front by 160 deep, running back to a 20 feet alley. It is a two-storied brick, contains six rooms and cellar. The out-houses are a wash house, stable, coal house, &c. There is a large yard surrounding the dwelling, filled with shade and ornamental trees. There is gas and water in all the rooms of the dwelling.

I also offer for sale a desirable country residence in Rochester township, Beaver county, Pa., containing twenty acres of ground. There is a new two storied frame dwelling, containing six rooms, on the property. There is also a young orchard of all kind of fruit. There is a good barn, outhouses, &c. It is about a mile from the Rochester depot.

For terms, inquire of R. M. BOLES, ja22:tf South Avenue, Allegheny city.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.—Situate in Venango county, Pa., on the State road leading from Franklin to Oil City, one mile from the former and four miles from the latter place; containing 86 acres, 40 acres cleared, a large frame barn, frame house, and an orchard thereon. School house adjoining property. Terms easy. For further particulars inquire of JACOB EISENBEIS, No. 87 Ohio street, Allegheny, or mh31:1m E. ABEL, Commercial office.

FOR SALE.—A new and elegantly finished two-storied BRICK DWELLING, with all the modern improvements, situated on LOCUST street, in the borough of Manchester. For terms, &c. inquire of JAMES MILLER, Manchester. ja29

FOR RENT.—A nice office with front entrance on the second floor of No. 211 Liberty Street. Storage can also be had if desired. Enquire of R. H. KING. mh31

HOUSE WANTED—With not less than TWELVE ROOMS, and well located. Inquire in the *Commercial* counting room. mh26

ALEXANDER BATES,

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of the richest

DRESS GOODS,

SILKS,

SHAWLS,

and

MANTLES,

at

21 Fifth street.

mh29


## DISSOLUTION.

The Firm of CLANEY, MESKIMEN & CO. has been dissolved this day by mutual consent, J. MESKIMEN having withdrawn from the firm.

W. M. CLANEY,
CHAS. A. SHAEFFER,
J. MESKIMEN.

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 23, 1863.

In withdrawing from the above firm I cheerfully recommend my late partners to my friends and the public.

J. MESKIMEN.

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 23, 1863.

We have this day associated with us in the Coal Business, HUGH CLANEY, Esq., under the name and style of W. M. & H. CLANEY & CO.

W. M. CLANEY,
CHAS. A. SHAEFFER,

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 13, 1863.

**W. M. & H. Claney & Co.,**

Shippers and Dealers

IN COAL, COKE, EASTERN AND COMMON LIME, FIRE BRICK, FIRE CLAY, TILE PLASTER AND CEMENT.

All orders left at our Yards, Nos. 523 & 697 Liberty St., Pittsburgh, And Corner of Anderson street and South Common, and 323 Leacock street, ALLEGHENY, will receive prompt attention.

Terms—CASH. de29:tf

STATEMENT OF WASHINGTON INSURANCE COMPANY, of New York.

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital Stock | $400,000 00 |
| Surplus | 184,473 51 |
| Total assets | 584,473 51 |
| Amount of Premiums received during the year | 198,578 06 |
| Amount of Interest, &c., received during the year | 45,382 09 |
| | 243,960 15 |
| Amount of losses paid during the year | 59,486 43 |
| Liabilities | none. |

This Company divides Seventy-five per cent. of its profits among the insured.

S. S. BRYAN, Agent, ap4 59 Fourth street. (Burke's Building.)

PROFESSIONAL NOTICE.—We notice in the daily *Commercial* of the arrival, in Pittsburgh, of Dr. J. M. MINER, late Professor of the EYE and EAR, in Infirmary in the city of New York; and, also, Professor of PHYSIC and SURGERY. The Professor has taken rooms in the St. Clair Hotel, private entrance on PENN street, where he can be consulted for a short time upon the Eye and Ear, and all diseases of the Heart, Throat, Lungs and Liver. He also pays especial attention to all female derangements of every kind. He warrants every case he undertakes a perfect cure—he will tell you candidly whether you can be cured or not, and point out to you your exact condition. The Doctor comes well recommended. We would wish all the afflicted to give an immediate call. Remember, he cures all diseases flesh is heir to that is curable.

ap4:2w Professor J. M. MINER, M. D.

EDGEWORTH SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES.—The Summer Session, of fourteen weeks will open on May 2d. It offers the very best advantages, in the way of instruction, this institution, being entirely in the country, and surrounded with extensive and well shaded grounds, affords a delightful retreat from the heat of the city during the early months of Summer; while the entire expenses for board, tuition, &c., do not exceed what board alone can be had for in the city.

Apply soon to the Principal.

Rev. A. WILLIAMS, Sewickleyville, Pa.

BLINN'S PATENT LAMP CHIMNEY CLEANER.—No more chimnies broken by cleaning—it cleans a chimney without washing, and is the only article in the market that cleans a chimney perfectly. For sale at the principal Lamp Stores, and at the Lamp and Oil Store of WELDON & KELLY, 164 Wood st., Agents for the manufacturers. mh22

WILLIAM SCHUCHMAN'S LITHOGRAPHY AND PRINTING ROOMS,

Nos. 17 and 19 Fifth str

(BREWER'S BLOCK, PITTSBURGH, PA.

oc2:1y

H. C. MACKRELL.....S. A. JOHNSON

MACKRELL & JOHNSON,

Attorneys-at-Law AND SOLDIERS' CLAIM AGENTS,

No. 89 Grant street, 3 doors from corner of Fifth street. dec10

GROCERIES.—

120 hhds. N. O. Sugar, prime and choice;
60 " P. R. do.;
40 " Cuba do.;
225 bbls. Syrup, assorted brands;
100 " N. O. Molasses, new crop;
50 " " old do.;
125 bags prime Rio Coffee;
150 bbls. hard and soft Refined Sugars;
75 half chests Y. H. Teas;
50 " " Oolong Teas;
3 5 boxes Tobacco, 5's, 10's and Navy;
800 packages Mackerel, bbls. and h. bbls.
225 " Lake Herring;
40 bags Rice;
50 boxes Babbitt's Soap. In store and for sale by J. S. DILWORTH & CO., mh31 Nos. 130 and 132 Second street.

20 DAYS SALE OF DRY GOODS, AT 96 MARKET STREET.—The undersigned offers, at greatly reduced prices, all of his FALL AND WINTER STOCK, among which will be found Shawls, Cloaks, Sacques, Dress Goods and Hoop Skirts, at a bargain. Call soon and remember the place.

H. J. LYNCH,

96 Market street, between Fifth street and the Diamond. ja30

O'HARA BOILER WORKS.

POWERS & CO.,

Attend to the manufacture of Steam Boilers, Stills, Tanks, Agitators, Salt Pans, Sugar Pans, Sheet Iron Chimneys, Breechings, and all other articles usually manufactured at similar concerns.

Prompt attention paid to all kinds of repairs on reasonable terms.

Works corner of LIBERTY and SECOND STREETS, Pittsburgh, Pa. oc27:tf

T. T. MYLER.....J. C. M'CULLOCH.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

T. T. MYLER & CO.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Notions, Varieties and Fancy Goods,

No. 62 Wood street, corner of 4th.

Are now receiving their NEW SPRING STOCK, to which they would invite the attention of merchants visiting the city. The stock is unusually large and bought for cash, and will be sold to the trade at the lowest prices.

Orders attended to promptly. mh24 T. T. MYLER & CO.,

## U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION FAIR,

AT PITTSBURGH, PA.,

FOR SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

### ADDRESS.

THE PITTSBURGH SANITARY COMMITTEE, a branch of the U. S. Sanitary Commission, established for the relief of the sick and wounded soldiers, announce to the public that a Great Fair will be held at Pittsburgh, Pa., commencing on

FIRST DAY OF JUNE, 1864.

The object of the Fair is to obtain money to enable the Sanitary Commission to proceed with their good work with increased energy and usefulness. The practical workings of the United States Sanitary Commission have been of such incalculable good, and have met such high approval from the entire people, that an enumeration of its claims is useless.

Every one feels it a duty to succor the wounded, sick and disabled soldier. The proceedings of every loyal heart speak clearly, that we, who do not bear the dint and turmoil of the battle, should provide liberally for the "war-worn sons of the Republic." Christian charity speaks trumpet-tongued to each and every one, telling us to tender to the wants of those who are sick, wounded and disabled in our country's glorious cause.

The duties of our common humanity teach us that all should unite in the cause; and if a cup of cold water is not to go unrewarded, what immortal favors will not be bestowed on those who are the liberal donors to so deserving and charitable a work.

Much good has been accomplished in the past. Much more can be in the future, by united, energetic and liberal action favoring the United States Sanitary Commission.

The ranks of our armies are being rapidly filled, and several hundred thousand brave soldiers now stand "shoulder to shoulder" to uphold the lives (personal and political,) of the people of the Great Republic—to hold sacred our homes and our altars—to preserve our social, commercial and political prosperity, and shall we not succor and aid them when wounded, sick and disabled? Our sister cities, New York, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Cleveland, St. Louis, and all throughout the length and breadth of the land, are engaged in this holy and necessary work. Shall we not also show by our liberality and bounteous charity to this Fair, that we, too, feel for the cause, and will give means towards it?

This is no merely local matter. We cordially invite the donations, contributions, aid and co-operation, not only of Allegheny City, Birmingham, Allegheny county, and the State of Pennsylvania, but of Ohio and all the States of the Republic. The recipients of the care of the Sanitary Commission are the sons of Rivers of the United States, without regard to what special State enlisted from, citizens or foreigners, old or young, and without respect to sect, faith or color. All who fight and are disabled in the cause of our common country, are embraced in the management and care of the United States Sanitary Commission. We therefore ask the hearty co-operation and aid of all.

Donations of money will be thankfully received by the Honorary Treasurer of the Fair, N. HOLMES, Esq.

Contributions of merchandise of every nature will be received by the Committee appointed for that purpose.

The Fair will be under the control of the Executive Committee, F. R. BRUNOT, Esq., Chairman, and replies will meet prompt attention addressed to S. F. VON BONNHORST, Corresponding Secretary Pittsburgh U. S. Sanitary Commission Fair, Pittsburgh, Pa.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

FELIX R. BRUNOT, Chairman.

| | |
|---|---|
| John H. Shoenberger, | James O'Connor, |
| Thomas M. Howe, | James Park, Jr., |
| J. L. Bennet, | Mark W. Watson, |
| John W. Chalfant, | John Watt, |
| Chas. W. Batchelor, | W. S. Haven. |
| B. F. Jones, | |

W. D. McGOWAN, Secretary.

LADIES' COMMITTEE.

Miss RACHEL W. McFADDEN, Chairman.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mrs. F. R. Brunot, | Mrs. John Watt, |
| " Tierman, | " Brady Wilkins, |
| " Paxton, | " Algernon Bell, |
| " Price, | Miss Susan Sellers, |
| " Wm. Bakewell, | " Mary Moorhead, |
| " Kay, | |

Miss ELLA STEWART, Honorary Secretary.
Mrs. McMILLAN, Miss BAKEWELL, Assistant Secretaries.

Everything that can be eaten, worn, sold, or is curious to look at, is solicited in aid of the cause. Money and contributions of all kinds, from Farmers, Merchants, Manufacturers, Mechanics, Machinists, Jewellers, Clothiers, Milliners, Gardeners, Booksellers, Florists, Nurserymen, &c., are wanted, and Fine Arts, Curiosities, Specimens of Natural History, Relics, Memorials, Battle Flags, &c., will be gladly received as donations or on exhibition. Lectures, Concerts, entertainments of all sorts, are desired, and all the friends of the soldier and of the glorious cause are urged to exercise their liberality and ingenuity to make this effort a success. Especially do we solicit the generous PRESS everywhere to give their liberal aid.

Money to be sent to N. HOLMES, Treasurer.

All goods to be addressed to F. R. BRUNOT, Pittsburgh Sanitary Fair, and the nature of the contents marked on the package, or the name of the appropriate Committee. Small packages may be sent by express. All freight settled in Pittsburgh. The value of each package should be marked on the out-side.

A notice of every shipment, and an invoice with the estimated value of each article, should be sent with the Bill of Lading, to WM. D. McGOWAN, Secretary of the Fair, by mail. A letter of acknowledgment will be returned at once.

It is desirable that all imperishable articles should reach Pittsburgh by the 24th of May, and they should be sent as much sooner as possible. Perishable articles can be sent in for the opening of the Fair, and during its progress.

mh29:tf

## FINANCIAL.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, PA.

(LATE PITTSBURGH TRUST COMPANY.)

Capital, $400,000, with privilege to Increase to $1,000,000.

The Pittsburgh Trust Company having organized under the act to provide a National Currency, under the title of the FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, would respectfully offer its services for the collection of Notes, Drafts, Bills of Exchange, &c.; receive money on deposit, and buy and sell Exchange on all parts of the country.

The success which has attended the Pittsburgh Trust Company since its organization in 1852, will, we believe, be a sufficient guarantee that business entrusted to the new organization will receive the same prompt attention.

Having a very extensive correspondence with Banks and Bankers throughout the country, we believe we can offer unusual facilities to those who do business with us.

The business will be conducted by the same officers and directors.

DIRECTORS:

| | |
|---|---|
| JAMES LAUGHLIN, | ALEX. SPEER, |
| ROBERT S. HAYS, | F. O. BAILEY, |
| THOMAS BELL, | ALEX. BRADLEY, |
| THOS. WIGHTMAN, | SAMUEL REA, |
| WM. K. NIMICK, | |

JAMES LAUGHLIN, Pres't.
JOHN D. SCULLY, Cash'r.

se7

GOLD AND STOCK PURCHASES IN NEW YORK.

R. H. Gallaher & Brother, BROKERS,

No. 18 William street, *NEW YORK.*

BUY and SELL GOLD, STOCKS and other SECURITIES, at all the STOCK BOARDS, and fill Telegraphic, or Mail orders with promptitude. They attend regularly the EVENING STOCK EXCHANGE, Fifth Avenue Hotel, and any dispatches addressed to them there, after 7 p. m., and up to 10 p. m., will meet with attention.

N. B. Correspondents will have to remit the necessary margins which will be placed to their credit in the UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY. fe3:tf

GERMAN TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK.

Corner of Sixth and Wood Sts.

BANK OF DISCOUNT, DEPOSIT AND EXCHANGE.

REPRESENTED CAPITAL, $2,000,000.

Stockholders individually liable to the extent of their private means.

Gold, Silver and Currency bought at best market rates.

Drafts on Germany and other foreign countries, and on all the principal cities in the United States bought and sold.

Collections made on all accessable points and proceeds promptly remitted at current rates of exchange.

Deposits received and interest allowed upon time deposits as per agreement.

Banks, Bankers, Business Firms and others doing business with us will find their orders promptly executed, and their interest at all times carefully consulted.

Bank open from 9 o'clock a. m. to 3 p. m.

GEO. A. ENDLY, Cashier.
A. HOEVELER, President. se21

GOLD, SILVER.

PITTSBURGH & FORT WAYNE, AND PITTSBURGH AND CLEVELAND Railroad Stocks, Bought at Highest Rates, by JAMES O'CONNOR, Office, 55 MARKET street. se7

REAL ESTATE SAVINGS INSTITUTION.

Office: No. 63 Fourth street.

Deposits received DAILY, and every SATURDAY EVENING.

Interest paid at 6 per cent. per annum.

TRUSTEES:

ISAAC JONES, President.

| | |
|---|---|
| Hon. Thos. M. Howe, | Hon. J. K. Moorhead, |
| Wm. H. Smith, | C. G. Hussey, |
| W. B. Copeland, | Jacob Painter, |
| Harvey Childs, | Nicholas Voeghtly. |


## SEWING MACHINES,

WHEELER & WILSON'S

HIGHEST PREMIUM

LOCK STITCH

SEWING MACHINES.

THE CHEAPEST SIMPLEST AND BEST.

Pincipal Office and Wholesale Emporium,

No. 27 FIFTH ST.,

Three doors below Bank Block.

WM. SUMNER & CO., Western Agents.

fe27:d&w

ERNEST AXTHELM,

No. 103 Third street, Pittsburgh, AGENT FOR

PLANER & KAYSER'S

Noiseless Patent Sewing Machines.

These Sewing Machines are known as the very best in the United States. They are WARRANTED, and sold at the LOWEST PRICES. Call and examine them before buying elsewhere. Repairing of Sewing Machines of every kind promptly attended to. se20:1y

## GROCERS.

GEO. W. DILWORTH.....JOHN S. DILWORTH.

J. S. DILWORTH & CO., WHOLESALE GROCERS,

Nos. 130 and 132 2nd st., near Smithfield, ja13 *PITTSBURGH.*

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J. KIRKPATRICK & BRO., [Successors to Brown & Kirkpatrick.] WHOLESALE GROCERS.

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MILLER & RICKETSON, Wholesale Grocers AND IMPORTERS OF BRANDIES, WINES AND SEGARS, Nos. 221 and 223, corner of LIBERTY and IRWIN Streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Iron, Nails, Cotton Yarns, &c. &c., constantly on hand. se15

G. B. JONES.....O. B. JONES

GEORGE B. JONES & SON, Wholesale Grocers and Boat Furnishers, Dealers in MANILLA ROPE, OAKUM, OILS PITCH and Pittsburgh Manufactured Articles No. 141 WATER Street, above the Monongahela bridge, Pittsburgh, Pa. se9

KAPPHAHN & GOBBER, (Successors to Drennen & Riesmeyer,) DEALERS IN Groceries, Produce and Family Flour, No. 179 Ohio street, Allegheny. mh10:1m

SILVER PEARL SOAP. CRUMPTON & CO., 367 Liberty street.

Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers for Western Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri.

Also, Manufacturers of a superior article of Palm, German, Olive and Rosin Soaps, and various Toilet and Fancy Soaps.

Of our SILVER PEARL SOAP, which we confidently recommend as better for general use than any other before the public, should be borne in mind, has neither Potash, Salt, Lime or Rosin, or any other substance in its manufacture which can shrink or injure the finest fabric. Flannels and Woolens can be washed with the rapidity of Cotton and Linen. Clothes washed with the

SILVER PEARL SOAP

do not require boiling or half the rubbing, which of course saves the wear and tear.

SILVER PEARL SOAP removes Grease, Dirt, Tobacco Stains, Printers' Ink, Smoke and the worst Bilge Water Stains instantly, by applying it with a moist sponge, thus protecting windows, carpets and furniture from suds and slops. It imparts a brilliancy to Plate, Jewelry, Glassware, Enameled Paintings and Patent Leather immediately, and for cleaning Marble and Floor Tiles it has no equal. For the bath and particularly for shampooning, the

SILVER PEARL SOAP

is a perfect luxury. In a word all who have tried its superior qualities acknowledge it the greatest discovery of the age.

This Company respectfully ask a trial from all who are interested in using Soap, and in every case will refund the price of the same should it fail to accomplish what we claim for it if used according to our directions.

Sold at five cents per pound in fifty pound boxes, delivered to the cars, boats, in Allegheny, Birmingham and city residences, free of charge. Directions for use on all packages.

Liberal discount to the trade.

Merchants from abroad will do well to call at

CRUMPTON & CO.'S,

367 Liberty street, opposite Pennsylvania Railroad Passenger Depot.

Beware of all imitations. None genuine unless bearing our trade mark, *Silver Pearl Shell*, as secured by the inventor by National copyright. mh3:tf

DENTISTRY! DENTISTRY !!

In days of old before our skill
Was to mankind imparted,
The teeth once lost 'twas such an ill
They died quite broken-hearted.
Our prices now are moderate
Compared with other places,
Besides we have *reduced* of late
On jobs in certain cases.

Four shillings only is our charge
For comm'n tooth extracting;
For filling, if not over large,
Eight shillings we're exacting.
We do our work for ready pay,
And if the job don't answer,
Refund the money any day
With interest and thanks, sir.

For patronage thus heretofore
So liberally extended,
We thank you all and evermore
Who have our cause befriended.
Our efforts we shall now renew,
To meet your approbation,
By doing work the best we knew,
'Tis our determination. At the Steam Dental Establishment of Dr. G. W. SPENCER, No. 254 PENN STREET, the largest and most complete establishment in the world. Branch Office, No. 47½ DIAMOND, ALLEGHENY CITY, near the new Market House. fe22

JOHN MOOKHEAD,

COMMISSION MERCHANT

For the Sale of Foundry and Forge Pig Iron, and every variety of Blooms,

No. 74 Water Street, Pittsbur

# The Daily Commercial.

## FINANCE AND TRADE.

List of Local Stocks and Assortities.

REPORTED BY S. S. BRYAN, BROKER, 59 4TH ST.

| STOCKS. | Par | Vol. | Last Sales. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bank of Pittsburgh | $ | 50 | $ 68 |
| Exchange Bank | | 50 | 68¼ |
| Merchants' & Manufac. Bk | | 50 | 58½ |
| Mechanics' Bank | | 50 | 63½ |
| Allegheny Bank | | 50 | 57½ |
| Citizens' Bank | | 50 | 61@61½ |
| Iron City Bank | | 50 | 63½ |
| Iron City Trust Co | | 50 | 54¾ |
| Manchester Savings Bank | | 50 | 49½ |
| Monongahela Bridge | | | 27½ |
| Birmingham Gas Co | | — | 31½ |
| Citizens' Insurance Co | | 50 | 60 |
| Western Insurance Co | | 42 | 53¾ |
| Eureka Insurance Co | | 50 | 48 |
| Mang. Insurance Co | | 32 | 32½ |
| Allegheny Valley R. R | | 50 | 14½ |
| Western Pennsylvania | | 50 | — |
| Pittsburgh & Conns. R. R | | 50 | 9¼ |
| do interest bearing | | | 13 |
| Pittsburgh and Steubenville | | 50 | 13½ |
| Monongahela Nav. Co | | 50 | 47½ |
| Allegheny Insurance Co | | 25 | 27½ |
| Peoples Insurance Co | | 25 | 28½ |
| Pittsburgh Gas Co | | 50 | 8½ |
| Mass Mining Co | $ | — | 8 |
| Northwestern Mining Co | | 7 05 | 15 |
| Great Western " | | 1 00 | 5½ |
| Dacotan " | | | 5½ |
| Pitts. and Boston " | | 5 55 | 100 |
| National " | | 2 50 | 31 |
| North Cliff " | | 2 50 | 8½ |
| Bay State " | | 1 25 | 2½ |
| Central " | | 4 35 | 77 |
| Isle Royal " | | 16 10 | 28¾ |
| Minnesota " | | 3 50 | 86½ |
| Aztec " | | | 9 |
| Flint Steel " | | | 17½ |

BONDS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Allegheny Co. Compro. 5s | $ | 81 |
| Pittsburgh " 5s | | 77 |
| Pitts. Municipal 6s | | 95 |
| Allegh'y Co. to (R. R.) with back coupons | | 95 |
| Pittsburgh (to R. R.) with back coupons | | 90 |
| Pitts. & Conn. R. R. mort. 6s | | 81 |
| A. V. R. R. 1st mortgage 7s | | 105 |
| Alleg'y Co. Bounty Bonds | | 90 |
| Allegheny City 6's | | 67 |
| Pitts. and Steubv | | |

MONDAY, April 11.

The New York quotation to-day for gold is 171—nearly up to the highest point reached since it became the great attraction at the stock Board. This will still further stimulate the subscriptions to the new loan, and we do not anticipate that the premium on gold will recede much for some time to come.

—Money matters in our city have not assumed a busy new phase. There is still a prevailing scarcity of bankable funds, and the prospect of a speedy relief does not seem encouraging. Exchange is abundant. Coupons are bought at a rate little under gold premium.

—The Boston *Commercial Bulletin* of Sturday, gives the following review of the Mining Stock market of that city during the past week.

The mining market has been good and strong during this week, with no apparent abatement of the activity and energy which has characterized the movement therein for some time past. The chief concern is to buy—selling is easy enough. New stocks coming upon the list meet with ready favor, and are eagerly sought with avidity. The sunshine is bright and hay is made as fast as it can be garnered. There was some realizing on Thursday, which was occasioned by the double payments preceding a holiday, and a slight concession was made of an ⅛ or ¼ on some of the more active shares, but that depression was more than recovered on Friday, and the tone of affairs resumed a brilliant and buoyant sweep.

Good, solid mining properties must, however, continue to pay dividends on their products, and the outlay for deve opment is, in fact, only so much live capital. Copper will continue to bring remunerative prices, for the supply has been for three years less than the demand, and the difference widens every season. Gold will, it is likely, always remain at par. And even Lead will not tumble down clear to the bottom.

Quincy is strong at 97. This stock sold at 19½ three years ago, and in 1859 its product was only 333 tons; last year it was 1473 tons; $12 dividend was paid last year, and a cash surplus exists of $6 per share, besides $2 0,000 worth of copper on hand, re alized, on the same lodes, sold for $18, three years since, and now brings 61: Franklin at the same time brought 10, and now 60. These prices are *not* the result of speculation, but of a purely mercantile appreciation based on actual products. Holders of what are denominated "cheap" stocks in the lake Superior region, can draw their inferences from the above.

Act n is better. Bedford is flat. Ottowa is drooping, as the "corner" does not work. Lake no dates own and the former (not late) treasurers still dwell in affluence. Isle Royal and Cornwall has advanced to 85c, and is strong at that rate; Logan is firm and selling at 2¼ cash, and 2¾ time sales. Waterloo is quite stiff, and the holdings up to 2, b60, are in accordance, it is said, with New York orders; the stock is much more in demand at that price than it was at 1 a few days since, and some solid status seems to have been given to the present quotation.

Copper Falls shows an advance of $7 since our last; Franklin 1; Huron 5 up to 53—this stock sold at 8 a little over a year since. National has moved at last and gone up 1. Pewable is 5 better. Isle Royale is flat and heavy. Native has doubled in price in a week's time. Phoenix has risen. Minnesota is offered at 82.

—What would be the effect of a return to an honorable peace, commercially and financially? The Government would be at once justified in an immense reduction of its land and naval forces. A guerilla warfare could be terminated mostly by the black troops alone in the service of the Government. But suppose that a sufficient army and navy was retained for the purpose of a thorough settlement, there would be at least a reduction of *four-fifths* in the expenditures of the Government. That is, we may safely say that a customer who has been doing a business with all of $800,000,000 per annum, would suddenly withdraw $400,000,000 of custom from the country. We can imagine the startling effects. Here are warehouses full of army clothing and soldiers' packs, stores of harness, and saddles, and horse trappings, factories of wagons and ambulances and cannon, piles of guns and pistols and carbines and swords all suddenly thrown upon the market, with their great purchaser gone. A fleet of steamers and vessels no longer wanted, are up for sale. All who have been raising horses or hogs, or cattle, or breadstuffs for the army, find their property on their hands, and the great customer disappeared, (though soon to reappear in other forms.) The railroad companies have their immense business at once cut down by half. All the ten thousand branches of production which have been stimulated directly and indirectly by the Government outlay, are in a moment, as it were, left dry and fruitless. Such a stagnation of business as would ensue in this country during the first few months after a sudden peace, was probably never witnessed. Half a million of men, too, would be thrown immediately on the labor market. All wages would at once fall, and great suffering would, no doubt, be endured by the poorest laborers, in the severe competition, though they would be aided by the additional cheapness of food, which would at once result from such a condition of affairs. The effect on the currency can hardly be doubted. It is calculated that forty or fifty mill ons are held by Americans in Europe for security. This amount would, of course, be hurried back to secure the best possible exchange. Hoarded gold—and there must be a vast amount of it in the country—would at once come forth for a similar reason.

With a fall in gold would come a great tumble in values. Merchants who had bought with gold at 90, must sell at 110 or lower. Fortunes of a half million on commodities, dwindle down perhaps, half their value. Stocks come down with a crash. Railroad securities fall their fifty or hundred per cent. Coal mines, gold mines, copper and silver bubbles burst, and leave thousands who thought themselvel rich—poor. Grand estates, in lots and houses and land, of property, would be at once immensely reduced in value, and forced on the market.

Hundreds of thousands would merely find their half-dollars and shillings, where they thought they had dollars.

### New Orleans Market.

MARCH 29th.

COTTON—We stated in our last report that there was a regular stand off between buyers an l sellers, who were unable to agree in prices. There appears to have been but little change today but the only transactions reported were at materially lower prices—lower, it is but fair to state, than most holders would be willing to accept—embracing 10 bales pickings at 25c; 11 strictly low middling at 61c, and 20 middling at 68c. There was none offered at auction.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES—Owing to very light supplies, to-day's sales are confined to various small lots at fu ther advanced prices; fully fair sugar commanding 15¾c, and choice new crop 17½c ₱ lb, and choice old molasses 63c ₱ gallon. Common new crop is held at 70c, and choice at 72½c ₱ gallon. We quote inferior sugar at 11½@12c; common to good common 12½@13½c; fair 13¾@14½c; fully fair 14½@14¾c; and prime to choice 15¾@17½c ₱ lb.

CORN MEAL—Selling in small lots at $6 25@ $6 50 ₱ bbl.

PROVISIONS—The recent receipts from the West have unsettled the market. Purchasers are holding back for further developments and more general and regular supplies, the stock being yet too small to command the attention of exporters. We have heard of sales of mess pork, the particulars of which are suppressed. The last sales on Saturday were at $25 ₱ bbl. It is reta iling at $26@$26 50 ₱ bbl. Forty tierces of sugar-cured hams sold at 16½c not canvassed, and 18c ₱ lb canvassed.

### Exports of Boots and Shoes.

The Shoe and Leather Reporter gives the following statement of the exports of boots and shoes for the week ending Wednesday:

| | cases. |
|---|---|
| Total shipments by sea for the week | 1,393 |
| do do do correspond'g week last year | 1,629 |
| do do do since Jan. 1 | 24,395 |
| do do do same time last y'r. | 17,230 |
| Total shipments by rail for the week | 7,717 |
| do do do correspond'g week last year | 7,555 |
| do do do since Jan. 1 | 161,146 |
| do do do same time last y'r. | 146,739 |

—*Boston Advertiser.*

### New Bedford Oil Market.

The New Bedford *Standard* reports considerable inquiry for sperm oil, and holders advanced their views, which has checked transactions. Sales of 400 bbls crude, 200 of which were in Westport, at $1 50; 50 bbls whale, light, $1 10; 100 dark, same; 150 on private terms, and 300 humpback at $1 18.

### Gloucester Fish Market.

April 8.—George's cod, stock very small. The catch this season, thus far, will not exceed two-thirds of last; sales and re-sales 3000 q. s. at $6@ closing firm at $7. Smoked halibut 12½@13c. Oil $3 3½.—*Advertiser.*

## PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, Tuesday, April 12, 1864.

Business yesterday was not very active. The demand for the leading articles was active, but sales were sly. In fact, no person seemed anxious to part with their stocks, he tendency being upward; whilst some dealers preferred holding on to setting a price on their articles. Both rivers are booming high. The tonnage in port was not large. The "Leni Leoti" came in from Nashville with a good trip. Among her cargo was near 400 bales of cotton, consigned to the east. The "Sallie List" was busily engaged in unloading her Cincinnati trip. She is announced for Nashville on Thursday. The Emma graham," as usual, brought round a fine trip. She will return to Zanesville this day at 4 p. m. The "Kate Robinson," for Cincinnati, did not get off last evening. She will go out this morning. The "Armenia," for St. Paul, is fast filling up. She will have dispatch. The Argonaut No. 2, Captain Porter, will follow the Armenia, for St. Louis. There are several boats due from Cincinnati. Most of them will be found at the landing this morning. Several of our tow boats left this evening for the lower markets, and others will follow to-day. The boats at the Allegheny landing were considerably cramped for room; the crowded state of the landing operated materially against them. The Cottage and Advance started up last evening. The Urilda, Echo and Le Clair were due. The sales that came under our notice were as follows:

HAY—The market was very firm, and prices ruled high, the demand being far in advance of the supply. Sales 5 loads, at the scales, at $40@ 41 ₱ ton—steep figures. Baled Hay firm at $31.

BACON—The market was very firm and unsettled. Holders are undecided as to what figures to demand. The demand for home consumption and export was never better than at this time. Sales 20,000 lbs Shoulders at 11¼@11¾c; 6,000 lbs do at 11½c. The same dealers put the figures up to 12c. Sales 10,000 lbs Plain Hams at 15c; 5,000 lbs at the same figures. Sales 6,000 lbs Clear Sides at 14c; sales 12,000 lbs Ribbed do at 12½@13. Sales 5,000 lbs Sugar-cured Hams at 16c —an advance.

MESS PORK—The market was firm, with a moderate demand. We note a sale of 25 bbls at $25, which is an advance; 20 do at $24.

LARD—Was not active. Small sales were made at 11c.

LARD OIL—The market was steady. Sales 40 bbls No. 1 at $1 10; 25 do No. 2 at $1 05. Stocks on hand not large.

DRY MEATS—Very firm; prices too unsettled to quote.

DRIED BEEF—Prices looking up. Sales 7,000 lbs at 15@15½c.

FLOUR—The market yesterday was firmer, although the rates were not quotably higher. The sales were 500 bbls Extra, from store, at $6 25; Extra Family, $6 50@7 25. Sales 200 bbls Extra at $6 50@7 25; 100 do Extra Family, $7 30. The stock on hand is not large.

GROCERIES—The market was firm but unsettled. Prices have materially advanced, as will be perceived by the following: Sugar—sales 20 hhds Cuba, at 16½@17c, 5 do at 17c; 15 hhds Orleans at 18@19c, 5 do at 18c; "A" and "B" Coffee sugars were too unsettled to quote correctly; crushed and pulverized were held at 27c. Molasses—sales 20 bbls old at 87c; 10 do new crop at $1 00. Coffee—sales 100 sacks Rio at 44½@45c; 10 do at 45c. Syrups—firm; prices range from 85c @$1 25 ₱ gallon, as per quality.

FISH—The market was firm with an improving demand. Sales 15 bbls large No. 3 mackerel $12,75, 30 bbls No. 3 medium $10,10, 25 do $10,25; sales 20 bbls No 1, $13,10; sales 30 bbls W. F. Herring, $7,00, 50 half bbls Lake do, $5,50, 30 do $5,25. White Fish; sales 150 half bbls, $8,00, 25 do, $8,50 ₱ half barrel.

RICE—Sales 40 bbls Rangoon, 10¼@ ₱ lb. Demand improving.

SALT—The market was not active. Small sales were made at $2,25 @ 2,37 c.

GRAIN—The market was firm, with an improved demand. Prices are looking up. Some dealers are not offering their stocks. Barley—We note a sale of 500 bush Spring at $1 60. Corn —Sales of 450 bush at $1 15@1 18 ₱ bush. Oats were steady at 80c first hands. Wheat is unsettled.

CHEESE—Market firm. Sale of 210 boxes E D at 15@15½c; 70 do at 15½c.

FEED—Market firm. Sales of 10 tons bran at $1 30 ₱ cwt; 12 tons middlings at $1 85 ₱ cwt. The receipts are on the increase.

BUTTER firm and in good demand. Sales of 17 packages at 28@29c.

PIG METAL—The holders of this article are able to do just what they have a mind to. The stocks are limited, and prices are looking up.

## PITTSBURGH OIL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, Tuesday, April 12, 1864.

The oil dealers have had a pretty exciting time during the past forty-eight hours. The sudden rise of the Allegheny on Sunday morning, although not unexpected, gave them an interesting time. The amount of oil that had to be removed being about fifteen thousand barrels, the loss was the smallest ever known in any flood. Our oil men are becoming wide awake, so that, since Saturday, there was more attention paid to removing oil than to selling. The receipts by the river amounted to 3,051 barrels—to whom consigned will be found below. The market was firm, especially for Refined. Holders are generally asking an advance. The sales were:

*Crude*—Sales, the barrels to be returned, viz: 700 bbls 22c; 500 do 23c; 500 do 23c; 176 do 23½c. Sales of lots, including the packages, viz: 1000 bbls 28c; sales 100 do 24c; 250 do 25c.

*Refined.*—The market was firm; holders were asking an advance. The sales reported were 200 bbls, free, 56c; 100 do, free, 56½c. Sales for medium brands. Choice ones were held at 57c 58c. Bonded—sales 1000 bbls, deliverable in May, 58c. The nominal rates for present delivery, were 45@46 to 47c.

*Benzoline*—Sales, 50 bbls at 24 20 ₱ bbl.

*Benzole.*—The market was in active. Sales—50 bbls at 23c.

### Oil Receipts per Allegheny River.

H McKelvey, 643 bbls; Brewer, Burke & Co, 500; Lockland, 100; H D Miller, 100; J R McCune, 60; Maxwell & Palmer, 174; J Wilkins, 107; H Rosenburg, 224; H H Collins, 312; Strickler & Baxter, 150; Hart, 238; Rushworth, 200; Owner, 70; E Danver, 100—making a total of 3,051 bbls.

### Imports Oil per Allegheny Valley R. R.

GOING EAST.

Standard Oil Company, 24 bbls Benzine, for Boston.

Lockhart & Frew, 150 bbls Refined, for Philadelphia.

### Boston Metal Market.

Copper—The market is steady, with a moderate demand. Sales of Sheathing at 55c; yellow Sheathing Metal at 38c ₱ lb, 6 mos. Bolts and Braziers' Copper selling at 56c; yellow metal bolts at 40c. Ingots is held at 31@32½ ₱ lb cash, with considerable sales in New York at these rates.

Iron—There have been large arrivals of Scotch Pig, which have rather unsettled the market for this description. Sales of No. 1 Gartsherrie and other brands, in lots from ship, at 45½c 50 50, and $53 ₱ ton, cash. American Pig is scarcely sold ahead at $52@54 ₱ ton, cash. In English Bar, sales of common at $115@120; Refined at $125@130 ₱ ton. In Russia Sheet sales of lots as wanted at 22½@23c ₱ lb, cash. Nails have advanced to 6¾@6¾c ₱ lb, cash and 1 mos.

Lead—The market is very firm, but nearly bare of Pig, and prices nominally 11¾@12c ₱ lb for Spanish and Galena. Of the former, sales of 100 tons, to arrive, on private terms. Sheet Lead and Lead Pipe are selling at 16c; old Lead at 10½c, cash, and 11½c when exchanged for new.

### Saint Louis Tobacco Market.

Tobacco.—There has been little variation in the market the past week. Receipts, and offerings have both been large, and the sales have corresponded. We closed our last report with an advanced market. The advance was well sustained to the end of the week, and Tuesday of this week large transactions were made at improved prices. Sales amounted to 967 hhds and 100 boxes, including 2 hhd sweepings at $2,40 to $2 90; 25 stems at $2 to $2 80; 91 green and damaged lugs at $4 90 to $5 70; 123 factory lugs at $5 40 to $6 95; 89 planters' do. at $6,50 to $9 20; 64 common shipping leaf at $9,40 to $11 90; 31 medium do do at $11 20 to $17 90; 37 common manufacturing leaf at $18 10 to $25 75; 1 good do do at $28 5 fine do do at $35 to $40, and three boxes at $50 to $80 to $85 75 ₱ 100 lbs. During the same time bids on 85 hhds were rejected.

### St. Louis Cotton Market.

The sales of the week have been made up mostly of small irregular lots, amounting in the latter part of last week to about 250 bales, as follows: 6 bales sacks at 58c; 27 bales low middling at 65c; 56 do at 66@66½c; 75 do strictly middling, 67c, and 60 do on private terms. Government cotton was auctioned on Monday, and the qualities offered being better than usual, very full prices were realized—72 bales low middling brought 59½c; 76 do middling, 66@66½c, and 100 do strictly middling, 68½@68¾c. The only sale reported since was 8 bales Missouri at 62c; and 50 strictly middling at 68c.

### Hemp at St. Louis.

HEMP—The local demand has been better the past week than the preceding, but we learn there are no eastern orders, at present to fill. Prices are steady. The new crop is a very fine one and sells well, while old is correspondingly dull. Over 1000 bales have been sold, principally new undressed. We quote uncovered tow at 5¾@6¾; covered at 8¾@8¾; old undressed hemp at $8 50@8; fair new undressed at 8¾@10; good do at $10@11; prime do at $12@12, and choice sold at $250 ₱ ton.

### Memphis Cotton Market, April 6th.

Market less active and prices unchanged. Receipts light; shipments since last report, 699 bales. Shipments for the quarter ending March 31st, 37,937 bales. The steamer Liberty took on board 235 bales here yesterday for Cincinnati. During the past sixty days, Holliday, for Cairo, shipped 2,000 bales via Tennessee River, for Evansville, the only east, on which the Government tax amounted to $10,000.

### Milwaukee Market.

Flour less active but firmer.

Wheat—Receipts 15,000 bush; firm and active at a small advance on Lst; sales on Change of 61,000 bushels No. 1 spring, with receipts, at $1 18@ $1 19; 6,000 bushels summer receipts at $1 20@ $1 20½; some 10,000 bushels sold early at $1 18@ $1 19; for winter and summer receipts. Oats firm; sales 4,000 bushels No. 1, winter receipts, at 62c.


**CHAS. G. SAUTTER,**

MANUFACTURER OF

**Oil, Whisky, Ale and Pork Barrels.**

Cooperage on Perry street, above Chestnut, opposite Straub's Brewery, Allegheny city.

All orders addressed to Box 270, Allegheny P. O., will receive prompt attention. [no26:6m

**J. BOOBYER, Jr.,**

MERCHANT TAILOR,

And Wholesale and Retail Dealer in READY-MADE CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS,

no9ly 225 Liberty Street, Pittsburgh


## RIVER MATTERS.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF STEAMBOATS.

ARRIVED.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Franklin | Carmac | Brownsville. |
| Gallatin | Clarke | Brownsville. |
| James Reese | Irwin | Elizabeth. |
| Leni Leoti | Shepherd | Nashville. |

DEPARTED.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Gallatin | Clarke | Brownsville. |
| Franklin | Carmac | Brownsville. |
| Jas. Reese | Irwin | Elizabeth. |
| Minerva | Gordon | Wheeling. |

THE RIVER.—Last evening at twilight there were seventeen feet six inches water in the channel and falling slowly.

THE magnificent packet, "M. S. Mepham," Capt. Shaw, will take her departure during the present week. Mr. Jewett Wilcox, who has charge of the office, has a busy time getting things in order. It is certainly worth a day's journey just to look at the splendid arrangements, to say nothing of the extras. We merely allude to the Turkish carpets with English strips, the Chickering Grand Piano—the finest instrument ever placed on board a steamer; the owners after going East, examining the stock there on hand, came back and purchased the present one from C. C. Mellor. The Bridal Chamber is about as handsome as a picture. Taking her altogether, she is the most extensively fitted out boat we have ever seen. We would advise all who can to pay her a visit. Our artizans have vied with each other to see who could most excel.

THE splendid passenger steamer Armenia, Capt. A. C. McCallam, leaves to-day for Cairo, St. Louis and St. Paul. This boat stands at the head of the list with passengers and shippers, Capt. McCallam is an experienced and attentive officer. He understands his business and attends to it, whilst Mr. Waring, the first clerk, is one of the most accommodating officers to be met with in a day's journey.

THE favorite steamer Kate Robinson, Capt. R. Robertson, is announced for Cincinnati this day. This boat has very superior accommodations and is in charge of careful and attentive officers. Mr. John Wherry, who has charge of the office, will be certain to see that the passengers are well cared for.

THE first class passenger steamer Argonaut No. 2, Capt. Porter, is announced for St. Louis and the Upper Mississippi. Persons going that way will do well to give this boat a call. Capt. McCarty, who has charge of the office, will be certain to see that passengers are well cared for.

THE punctual packet Emma Graham, Captain M. Ayers, leaves to-day at 4 P. M., for Zanesville and all intermediate ports. This boat stands A No. 1 with passengers and shippers. Mr. Hoge, who has charge of the office, will see that passengers are well cared for.

THE new side wheel steamer, building under the superintendence of Capt. B. Johnston is progressing rapidly. When finished she will rank among the finest boats afloat, and for speed she will report her own arrival.

THE steamer "Emma Graham" will be found at the landing this morning. She will leave for Zanesville at 4 P. M., Tuesday.

THE fine steamer Leni Leoti, Capt. Shepherd, is announced for Cincinnati and Louisville on Friday.

THE fine packet Sallie List, Capt. Neal, is announced for Clarksville and Nashville.

CINCINNATI.

The river has risen six inches during the forty-eight hours ending last night. There is 20 feet hence to Louisville, 9 feet in the canal, and 7 feet in the Indiana chute over the falls. The Lower chute is rising, with 12 feet from Portland to Cairo. There is 10 feet in the Cumberland.

The Paragon, America and Camelia, from Pittsburgh; Monsoon and Lawrence, from Nashville, and Golden Eagle, from Memphis, comprise the arrivals—all with fair trips.

The Missouri was thronged with hundreds of visitors on Saturday and yesterday, all of whom were delighted with her magnificent outfit and gay and graceful appearance. A number of gentlemen, including Admiral Gibson, left with her for New Orleans.

Capt. Frank Bacon has sold one-fourth, the commanding interest in the Emperor, to Taylor Pate, of Patriot, Indiana, for $10,000.

The Gem has been sold by Captain Bussell to Richardson, Botisford, and others, owners of the Emma Boyd, for $14,000.

The steamer Emma Floyd, from Memphis, has 286 bales of cotton for Pittsburgh.

The steamers Samuel Orr, Delaware, Lawrence, Ohio Valley and Major Anderson were to leave Cincinnati on Monday and Tuesday for this port.

The following are the present shipping rates to New Orleans:

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|---|---|
| Flour | $2 00 per bbl |
| Apples and peaches | 2 00 per bbl |
| Pork | 3 00 per bbl |
| Pound freight | 1 00 ₱ hun |
| Way freight | 1 25 ₱ hun |
| Pound freight to Nashville | 80@90c ₱ 100 lbs. |

LOUISVILLE.

The river at this point continues to fall with 9 feet 2 inches water in the canal last evening, by the mark, and 7 feet 2 inches in the pass on the falls. During the previous twenty-four hours the river at the head of the falls had receded fully one inch, which is equal to a fall of three inches at Portland. The weather was very disagreeable, a steady rain falling all day.

### IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

**Pittsburgh, Ft. W. and Chicago R. R.**—F. Sellers, 765 hams; Jones & Boyd, 1 bbl hardware; Jas. Wood, 5 bbls scrap iron; Crumpton & Co, 5 bbls tallow; W. Bennett, 1 pipe gin; Lambert & Shipton, 51 bbls Hivim: F. Sellers, 1000 hams, 118 tierces, 651 bbls grease, 9709 shoulders, 5899 sides; Lambert & Shipton, 31 bbls Hivim; J. J. Bender, 5 bbls alcohol; Jas. Brownlee, 10 bbls whiskey; H. & F. Everett, 10 bbls whisky; S. Lofink, 1 bbl gin, 4 bbls whisky; Watt & Wilson, 20 tierces hams; J. G. McLaughlin, 168 green hides; Wm. Dilworth, 1 car lumber; Lambert & Shipton, 69 bbls whisky; J. S. Hellegar, 6 hhds tobacco; Jos. Kilpatrick & Bros., 142 bgs wheat; McClintock, Rodgers & Co. 50,000 flat hoops, John Gangwich 207 bgs barley L Langham, 1 car white wood; A Holstern 21 green hides; Kier & Glover, 1 car fire clay H Palmer, 1 bbl eggs; Jos Ely, 1 bbl bgs barley; D Wallace, 115 sks coals; J Kirkpatrick & Bro, 21 boxes sundries, 2 sacks rags, 1 sack feathers, 1 bundles buckets, 1 sack alspice, 1 keg nails, 1 bbl seed, 1 crate glassware; Culp & Shepard, 100 bbls flour; Schoonmaker & Lang, 100 flour; Potter, Aiken & Co, 1 bbl eggs, 1 do apples; Springer, Harbaugh, 131 green hides; J Daub, 1 bbl eggs; E Riley, 2 bbls scrap iron, 1 anvil; J Rhodes, 525 bags barley; Godfrey & Clark, 51 sacks rags; Head & Metzger, 29 boxes soap; B A Fahnestock, 12 doz Lards Wile, 9 bbls apples; Hitchcock & McCreery, 127 bags wheat; Captain D C Mish, 1 box clothing; G H Dirker, 12 bbl apples; Schomaker & Lang, 100 bbl flour; Lyday & Co, 1 car lumber.

**Imports Pittsburgh & Cleveland R. R.**

Witmore, Wolff & Duff 100 bills seythe snthes; F Van Gorder 25 bxs cheese; Byers & Miller, 50 bbls broken glass; Potter & Aiken 8 sks potatoes; M'Kee & Ivy 1 cask broken glass; Bakewell Pears & Co 1 do; S Ewart 50 half bbls herring; J Wood 2 bxs scrap iron 5 bbls do; C P Mann 25 sks rags; H Silliman, Ezell & Co 270 blooms 1 car scrap iron; J Mullin 1 do; Potter Aiken 124 bgs potatoes; Bingham & Sturgeon 170 sks corn; F Van Gorder 2 sks d apples, J 1 House 1 sk 1 bx wool; H H Collins 96 water pps; Lambert & Shipton 20 bbls whiskey; S Sutt 8 iron plates 1 box; A M Davis lot h h goods; C Jones 1 do; P H Drake 51 bxs glass ware; J S Ligget 3 bdls sks; J Stoneman 6 bxs h h goods; S Clouser 2 bbls eggs; Livermore & Co 26 bdls wool; M'Kesson & Co 100 bbls flour; W S Elkins 2 bbl butter; Reymer & Co 1 sk wool; Eckland & Co 15 bbls barley; D Devill 8 sks wool; L H Voigt 5 bbls apples; Perkins & Co 46 bdls paper; Kies, Kaufman & Klee 1 bx nails; G F Packer 1 pump; Bailey & Dalzell 2 bxs scrap iron; Watt & Wilson 30 half bbls fish; Schaeffer & Lang 27 do; L H Voigt 3 bbls apples 3 do tallow 1 sk feathers; S B & C P Markle 13 sks rags.

**Per Allegheny Valley R. R.**—Martin, Oliver & Brickell, 1 car iron; John A Caughey, 50 bbls tar; Herman, Kulmaur & Co., 18 bbls refined, 2 do, crude oil.

### IMPORTS BY RIVER.

**Zanesville.**

PER EMMA GRAHAM—Clarke & Co, 990 bbls flour, 50 bbls lard, 9 kegs do, 12 bbls eggs, 50 rolls leather, 9 bbls flaxseed and fruit, 1 bark mill, 61 bags wool; M Graham, 1 piano; Mr. Bennett on board, 27 bbls apples, 2 bxs eggs; Fetzer & Armstrong, 6 bbls butter and eggs, 20 bbls apples, 2 bbls eggs, 2 tubs eggs, 1 washing machine, 81 bags potatoes; Hahn & Riddle, 10 boxes soap; J J Bender, 10 bbls alcohol; Jas. Brownlee, 10 bbls whiskey; H. & F. Everett, 10 bbls whisky; S. Lofink, 1 bbl gin, 4 bbls whisky; Watt & Wilson, 20 tierces hams; J. G. McLaughlin, 168 green hides; Wm. Dilworth, 1 car lumber; Lambert & Shipton, 69 bbls whisky; J. S. Hellegar, 6 hhds tobacco; Jos. Kilpatrick & Bros., 142 bgs wheat; McClintock, Rodgers & Co. 50,000 flat hoops, John Gangwich 207 bgs barley L Langham, 1 car white wood; A Holstern 21 green hides; Kier & Glover, 1 car fire clay H Palmer, 1 bbl eggs; Jos Ely, 1 bbl bgs barley; D Wallace, 115 sks coals; J Kirkpatrick & Bro, 21 boxes sundries, 2 sacks rags, 1 sack feathers, 1 bundles buckets, 1 sack alspice, 1 keg nails, 1 bbl seed, 1 crate glassware; Culp & Shepard, 100 bbls flour; Schoonmaker & Lang, 100 flour; Potter, Aiken & Co, 1 bbl eggs, 1 do apples; Springer, Harbaugh, 131 green hides; J Daub, 1 bbl eggs; E Riley, 2 bbls scrap iron, 1 anvil; J Rhodes, 525 bags barley; Godfrey & Clark, 51 sacks rags; Head & Metzger, 29 boxes soap; B A Fahnestock, 12 doz Lards Wile, 9 bbls apples; Hitchcock & McCreery, 127 bags wheat; Captain D C Mish, 1 box clothing; G H Dirker, 12 bbl apples; Schomaker & Lang, 100 bbl flour; Lyday & Co, 1 car lumber.

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